FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

HARRISBURG.

Retrenchment and Reform

EXTENSION OF LOCAL OPTION.

Congressional Apportionment

THE VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.

Fish Commissioners.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 28, 1872.

SENATE.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Mr. BILLINGFELT, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, reported further, in connection with the abuses of fitting and furnishing the Capitol buildings, a bill providing that the Speaker of either House shall not draw warrants except for pay and mileage of members, and confining the chief clerks of each House to $2,000 a year for contingent expenses, under penalties of misdemeanor to all parties violating these laws; their accounts to be settled as all other accounts, by approval of the Auditor General and State Treasurer; estimates of stationery for one year to be used in all departments and the Legislature shall be made by the Superintendent of Public Printing, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Auditor General on the 1st of every November, and advertise for proposals in two daily papers in Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. The Commissioners of Public Grounds shall also advertise for proposals for fuel for one year in two Harrisburg dailies.

EXTENSION OF LOCAL OPTION.

The bill from the House extending the local option bill to the townships of West Deer, East Deer, Pine, Richland, Harrison, North Versailles, South Versailles and North and South Fayette was passed.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Consideration of the Congressional Apportionment bill was resumed. After various minor amendments were defeated, Mr. McClure voting with the Democrats, Mr. McClure stated that he last night voted with the Republicans against Mr. Wallace's Democratic substitute because it was partisan, and for the same reason he should vote against the bill as reported by the Senate Committee. He would not vote for any bill that would not give all parties equal representation. He then offered the following substitute, by which he claimed that the Democrats would have twelve districts and the Republicans fourteen districts:

First District—2d, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th and 13th wards, Philadelphia.

Second District—1st, 7th, 8th, 9th and 26th wards, Philadelphia.

Third District—10th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards, Philadelphia.

Fourth District—15th, 21st, 24th, 27th, 28th and 29th wards, Philadelphia.

Fifth District—19th, 20th, 22nd, 23d and 25th wards, Philadelphia.

Sixth District—Chester and Delaware.

Seventh District—Montgomery and Lehigh.

Eighth District—Bucks and Northampton.

Ninth District—Berks.

Tenth District—Lancaster.

Eleventh District—Schuylkill and Carbon.

Twelfth District—Pike, Wayne, Monroe and the northern part of Luzerne.

Thirteenth District—Columbia, Montour and the southern part of Luzerne.

Fourteenth District—Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan.

Fifteenth District—Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron, Clinton and Lycoming.

Sixteenth District—Dauphin, Lebanon, Northumberland and Snyder.

Eighteenth District—Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Juniata.

Nineteenth District—Mifflin, Union, Huntingdon, Centre, Clearfield, Elk and Jefferson.

Twentieth District—Blair, Cambria and Westmoreland.

Twenty-first District—Greene, Fayette, Washington and Somerset.

Twenty-second District—The first fourteen wards of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county south of the Monongahela.

Twenty-third District—Allegheny City and the rest of the county.

Twenty-fourth District—Beaver, Armstrong, Lawrence and Butler.

Twenty-fifth District—Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Forest.

Twenty-sixth District—Clearfield and Erie.

This substitute was lost, by a tie vote of 16 to 16, the Democrats voting *aye* with McClure; absent—Senator Knight, Democrat. The Republicans all voted *no*.

The House bill as reported by the Senate Republican Committee was then defeated by 15 to 17, McClure voting *no* with the Democrats. This is the end of any apportionment bill unless it is reconsidered by some compromise or a new bill is introduced in either House.

SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs Graham, Brooke and Purman were appointed a Senate Conference Committee on the annual appropriation bill.

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. WALLACE called up the bill for the ventilation of bituminous coal mines.

Mr. HUMPHREYS offered a substitute authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners, one to be recommended by the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, to investigate the bituminous coal fields and report to the next Legislature by bill or otherwise. He said a resolution from the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange endorsing this substitute, and he represented the same as satisfactory to the miners.

Mr. WALLACE opposed and Messrs. PURMAN, ANDERSON and MCCLURE favored the substitute, which was passed—yeas 18, nays 11—the Allegheny delegation voting *aye*.

Before its final passage Mr. GRAHAM further amended by confining the pay of the Commissioners at five dollars per diem and to one hundred days.

FISH COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Petriken's bill creating a State Board of Fishery Commissioners was passed finally, with the number of commissioners reduced to James Worrall, William Seiler, J. McClintock Creighton, Samuel Allen and Henry Tagg. It appropriates $70,000.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The vote defeating the Apportionment bill was reconsidered this afternoon.

On motion of Mr. WALLACE, it was made the special order for this evening.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Oakland school directors to borrow money.

Authorizing the construction of Wildwood avenue.

THE CARPET WEAVERS.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill for the protection of carpet weavers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, by preventing the Managers of the Western Penitentiary selling their carpets by retail.

SALE OF LIQUORS.

The bill from the House regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in Allegheny county, which allows the county treasurer to give an annual license on the payment of the license and a sufficient bond was passed, with an amendment by Messrs. ANDERSON and HUMPHREYS making the execution of the act date from the 1st of May next.

FREE PIPE BILL.

The bill incorporating the Smith's Ferry Oil Transportation Company of Beaver county coming up, Mr. RUTAN introduced amendments substituting the free pipe bill for Beaver and Allegheny counties.

Mr. GRAHAM opposed extension to Allegheny county.

Mr. ALLEN favored the substitute.

Mr. RUTAN blamed Allegheny for trying to legislate for Beaver, and said he had as good a right to legislate for Allegheny as she had to attempt to incorporate a company in Beaver.

The substitute was passed to a second reading.

FURNISHING THE CAPITOL.

Evening Session.—Mr. BILLINGFELT's bill correcting abuses in fitting and furnishing the capitol was passed finally.

SENATE BILL PASSED.

Regulating the election of school directors in the sub-districts of Pittsburgh.

APPORTIONMENT.

The apportionment bill came up and Mr. Wallace offered the Democratic substitute, which was defeated—ayes 14, nays 17—McClure, Republican, and Randall, Democrat, voting *no* with the Republicans. The bill as reported by the Republican Senate Committee and amended by Mr. STRONG yesterday was passed finally—yeas, 17; nays, 14—McClure voting with the Republicans, hoping that something better would come from the Conference Committee. Finley, Democrat, also voted *aye*.

HOUSE.

RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. MILLER introduced a bill for a bridge over the Youghiogheny river.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. WHITE called up the resolution urging Congress to establish lights and buoys on the Ohio river. Passed.

THE MILITIA BILL.

The House refused to suspend the rules to pass the militia bill. This is equivalent to its defeat.

EXPLANATION.

The reference made in Pittsburgh papers to attempt to pass another free pipe bill arose from a bill offered by Mr. Ballantine several days ago extending the general manufacturing and mining law, or what is now known as the free pipe bill for the oil regions, to Allegheny county. This bill was introduced in obedience to a dispatch purporting to come from the Petroleum Association of Pittsburgh. This dispatch has since proved to be bogus, and in obedience to the desire of the Petroleum Association, Mr. Ballantine had the bill killed, inasmuch as it would unjustly divert the trade to the Baltimore and Ohio route.

PUBLIC BILLS PASSED.

Afternoon Session.—The following House public bills were passed:

Defining the legal holidays to be New Year's, 22d of February, July 4th, Christmas and National and State thanksgiving days.

Relieving laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal law.

Also the Senate bill allowing compensation by railroads to travelers for unused portions of tickets purchased.

HARRISBURG, March 28, 1872.

SOUTHSIDE ANNEXATION.

The Southside Annexation Bill passed the House to-day under a suspension of the rules, but when it reached the Senate, it was, on motion of Senator Humphreys, laid over on a second reading.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1872. NUMBER 77.

NEW YORK.

Democratic Pow-Wow at Washington—Jury Fees—Judiciary Investigation—Distillers Indicted—Found Dead—Fifteenth Amendment Celebration—Yachting.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC POW-WOW.

A Washington special to the *Herald* says that August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, reached Washington yesterday morning, and had an informal political caucus, at which about forty of the principal politicians of both Houses were present. The question of holding the National Convention was fully and freely discussed by Casserly, Frank Blair, Stockton, Bayard and others. The feeling was unmistakable against calling the Convention at this time or indicating any positive policy until after the action of the Cincinnati Convention is known. Any coalition with Republicans, it was admitted, must be made on the question of strength only; there must be no surrender of Democratic principles. It was advised that no Democrats would participate in the Cincinnati Convention. There was less disposition to endorse Judge Davis than was expected. The names of Senator Trumbull and Charles Francis Adams were discussed, but opposed. The General Logan and Gratz Brown.

JURY FEES.

Since 1870 the law authorized the collection of six dollars in every jury case in any of the courts of record. In three-fourths of the cases, however, it is said, the matter is settled without trial, and, as a lawyer cannot recover the amount without some difficulty, the fees usually remained in the possession of the clerk. In this way some $70,000 are said to have been wrung from litigants. A bill is now pending to abolish these fees.

JUDICIARY INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Investigation developed nothing of very great importance yesterday. The witnesses in the evening were David Dudley Field and William F. Howe. The session of the committee will be closed to-night.

The Bar Association now favor the publication of the testimony, so as to allow the community to form its own estimate on it.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT CELEBRATION.

A mass meeting of colored men was held this evening to perfect arrangements for the celebration of the passage of the fifteenth amendment. The Police Commissioners have promised protection to the parade. The procession will be a large one. In the evening a grand concert will be given at Association Hall.

YACHTING.

At a meeting of the New York Yacht Club this evening, the time for the annual regatta was fixed for the third Thursday in June, instead of the second, and the ocean race for the Bennett Challenge Cup was set down for the third Thursday in July.

FOUND DEAD.

An elderly lady named Norton was found dead in her room at the residence of Col. Jack, the well-known lawyer of Brooklyn, this morning. There were some eleven persons in the house, all of whom are prostrated from the effects, as is supposed, of coal gas from a defective heater.

SMUGGLING CASES.

A motion was made for arrest of judgment in the cases of Charles Maxan and John Talbot, convicted of smuggling, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, the offense having been committed in New Jersey.

THE INDICTED JERSEY CITY OFFICIALS.

The trials of the Jersey City officials, against whom there are one hundred and seventy-eight indictments, were set for to-day, but in the absence of witnesses, they went over until the next term of court.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

Julia Quinlan was awarded $4,500 damages from the Sixth Avenue railroad for injuries received from a collision of a horse car with a runaway team. No negligence on the part of the company was shown.

A RECEIVER'S WEALTH.

In the Barnard case to-day, Charles Robinson, receiver in error in suits growing out of the Albany and Susquehanna litigation, and charged with being irresponsible, swore to being worth $200,000.

FORGER COMMITTED.

Alex. Reavy, a lawyer, was committed in default of bail in $10,000 on a charge of forgery in obtaining the signature of a lady to a sheet of blank paper and filling the page so to obtain her property.

FIRE IN PIERREPONT HOUSE.

A serious conflagration was prevented at the Pierrepont House, though the building and furniture were damaged probably to the amount of $15,000; fully insured. The proprietor, Anderson, had a narrow escape from suffocation.

ARRIVED.

The steamships City of London, from Liverpool, the Perriere, from Brest, and the Atlantic, from Liverpool, have arrived.

The steamers Atlantic, from Liverpool, and Tyran, from the Mediterranean, have arrived.

VAN NORT DENOUNCED.

Albany dispatches mention that in the debate yesterday Senator O'Brien characterized Van Nort, Tweed's successor in the Department of Public Works, as the tool of the old Tammany ring.

OIL NEWS.

A report was current yesterday, which was discredited by the refiners, that the Pennsylvania producers were trying to break the charter of the South Improvement Company.

CRUELTY.

Eliza Curley, aged seven years, was turned into the street yesterday sick with the small-pox, and was found by an officer, who had her sent to the small-pox hospital.

FORGED CHECKS.

Forged certificates of deposits, amounting to $12,700, purporting to be issued by George Opdyke & Co., have been sent here for payment by Iowa and Kentucky banks.

BAIL DENIED.

Judge Cardozo denied the motion admit to bail Michael Hogan, who is alleged to have murdered Peter O'Donnell in 1857.

SPEECHLESS FROM PARALYSIS.

Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Upham, late Professor of Moral Philosophy in Bowdoin College, is speechless and in a critical condition from paralysis, at his residence here.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK EXPRESS COMPANY.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Boston and New York Express Company to-day, it was announced that the debts of thecompany would shortly be paid.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Michael Hays, charged with the murder of O'Donnell fifteen years ago, was to-day committed for trial.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN ADAMS.

The funeral of Captain Adams, of the steamer Morro Castle, took place in Brooklyn this afternoon.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

The Eighth National Bank began yesterday to pay a dividend of twenty-five per cent. to its depositors.

DISTILLERS INDICTED.

It is rumored that the United States Grand Jury indicted several distillers for violating the revenue laws while Collector Bailey was in office.

ILLNESS OF PROF. MORSE.

Prof. S. F. B. Morse is lying dangerously ill of paralysis of the brain.

HALL'S CASE.

The prosecution intend to take action in the Hall case shortly.

SMALL-POX.

There were eleven cases of small-pox and six deaths.

LOUISVILLE.

Brutal Outrage—Earthquake—The Tobacco Tax—Died.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—On Wednesday night, the 20th inst., in McCracken county, four men named Bud Jackson, Bill Culp, P. Weatherford and James Vaugh, went to the house of a peaceable and respectable farmer named Shilton, and forced him to swallow an opiate and left him lying insensible in the yard, while the four entered the house and attacked Shilton's wife and daughter, the latter aged fifteen. The women resisted and were knocked down with the butts of pistols. The daughter was knocked down three times. Finally both were tied down and ravished by the villains repeatedly during the night. Jackson and Culp were captured and lodged in jail at Clinton. The rest will probably be taken, as the exasperated neighbors are prosecuting a vigorous search for them.

EARTHQUAKE.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Paducah early on Tuesday morning.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

In a full meeting of the Tobacco Board of Trade of this city to-day, a resolution was unanimously passed strongly endorsing the movement for a uniform tax on Tobacco.

DIED.

About two o'clock to-day, Gen. Humphries Marshall died at his residence, in this city, of pneumonia and bronchitis.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of Louisiana Republican Central Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—The Republican State Central Committee, of which Marshall Packard is Chairman, met to-day, and had a long session. They were unanimous and outspoken against compromise with Warmoth, while desirous of conciliating such Republicans as may have been his adherents; but are willing to support the regular party organization. The committee issued a call for a convention, to meet here April 30th, to select delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The nominations of the State ticket will not be made at this convention.

ALBANY.

New York City Charter.

ALBANY, March 28.—In the Senate, in voting on the New York charter, the question of retaining Van Nort as Commissioner of Public Works was carried by 17 to 6. The motion to strike out the cumulative principle of appointing Commissioners was lost. A motion that no Commissioners be removed except for cause was lost.

NEBRASKA.

Indignation Meeting—The Union Pacific Terminus.

OMAHA, March 28.—The following resolutions were this morning unanimously adopted at Lincoln by the largest assembly of representatives ever convened in Nebraska:

We, the people of the State of Nebraska, assembled in convention at the capital at Lincoln, on this 27th day of March, A. D. 1872, read with indignation the action of the Legislature of the State of Iowa:

First—In memorializing Congress to pass laws to compel the Union Pacific Railroad to change the eastern terminus of its road and make its transfer of freights and passengers in that State.

Second—In passing a law prohibiting all railroads, now or hereafter to be constructed having their terminus at any point on the boundary of that State from making any transfer of freight, passengers or express matter to or with any other railroad company, either by delivery or receiving the same at any other place than in that State.

Third—In providing extraordinary and oppressive resolutions for the enforcement of the provisions of such law.

Fourth—In coercing, by threats of legislative punishment, the railroads of Iowa into an obedience to laws which are arbitrary and unconstitutional, and in view of the fact that these illegal enactments are calculated to destroy the interest in commerce, and are aimed at the commercial life of this commonwealth, therefore, we declare:

First—That by the several acts of Congress giving existence to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and by the official acts and declaration of the President of the United States and Chief of the Executive Department of the Government, the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad was and remains established in Nebraska.

Second—Under the laws and acts, vested rights have been obtained for the Pacific Railroad causing a large outlay and extensive issue of its bonded securities—based upon a plan important to its creditors, who have loaned their money and received such securities—to the people of Nebraska, who, giving largely of their lands, money and credit, have sought to reap an abundant harvest resulting therefrom.

Third—That no action such as is desired by the Legislature of Iowa is needed, and neither the Legislature nor the executive department of the National Government can in any manner interfere to destroy the rights thus existing, but must leave all questions and controversy to be decided by the courts, on the basis of existing laws; for any attempt to fix the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad at a point different from that now established by the laws of the United States, or in effect to compel it to receive or deliver freight and passengers at a point beyond its legal terminus in another State, would be a wanton attack upon its vested rights, and an effort to impair the obligation of existing contracts.

Fourth—That the act of the Legislature of Iowa prohibiting the railroads in that State from transferring freight and passengers to connecting roads except within its limits, is an assumption of power to regulate the commerce among the several States—vested by the Constitution of the United States exclusively in Congress. Under such assumed right any State in the Union could go further and prohibit any transfer on its own soil of freight and passengers at the line dividing it from the State, and could forbid the railroads of adjoining States from coming into its territory to take freight and passengers out of it. Thus the entire inter-state commerce, business and travel of the country may, by the factious and arbitrary legislation of any State, be hailed at its boundary lines, and compelled to submit to vexatious, interruptions and unjust exactions, or be totally interdicted.

Fifth.—This unprecedented and unconstitutional action we denounce as an arbitrary and arrogant, and the effort of the Legislature of that State to aggrandize Iowa at the expense of her sister State, and make Nebraska a mere tributary province should not be submitted to without indignant reproof and determined opposition.

Sixth—The people of this sovereign State do solemnly protest against the unwarrantable attempt to interfere with the transaction of their commerce and business of adjoining States in the interest of a border town as repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, as hostile to the interest and rights of this State, and as unfriendly in the extreme, and declare that such legislation shall be resisted to the utmost in every rightful and proper manner.

Seventh—We respectfully ask Congress, in view of this extraordinary enactment, to consider whether any further legislation by the general power is necessary to secure freedom to commerce among the States, and we call upon the Legislature of Iowa, which opportunity, without due reflection, was led by the intemperate and passionate appeal of a few excited men to comply with the passage of this obnoxious act, to report the same, and not present to the people the unseemly spectacle of a State seeking at defiance the organic law of the Union, to despoil the county of States, claiming for herself all privileges and yielding to others none.

Eighth—That in view of this hostile legislation **we call upon our capitalists and business men to** take immediate measures to construct a complete line of railroad from the southern to the northern boundary of this State to the end that the trading business of our state, as well as the commerce west of the same, may flow to and from the south and east. These recommendations are not made in a retaliatory spirit, but solely for the purpose of suggesting to our people a way by which they can easily avoid paying tribute, and bear burdens which have been sought to be imposed upon us; that a committee be at once appointed, composed of representative men, to visit the city of St. Louis, and lay before its Board of Trade this resolution, and request their co-operation in assistance of the people of that city and the State of Missouri, and of their capitalists and railroad corporations in aid of the construction of said road.

Ninth.—That the Union Pacific Railroad Company received from the Government its right of way through the entire limits of this State, together with a subsidy of the territorial domain to the amount of seven million acres of land free, which others would have taken up in actual settlers at Government prices, and has at this time within our limits almost five hundred miles of railroad in operation; that in addition to all this Omaha and Douglass county, Nebraska, and the citizens thereof, have donated in aid of this enterprise more than one million dollars. In consideration therefore the Union Pacific Railroad Company has entered into a solemn contract with them, by the terms of which it has agreed to give to Nebraska all the benefits which legitimately result from the maintenance of the terminus of its road, where it is established by the charter of the road.

Tenth—That while we cheerfully acknowledge the great importance and advantage resulting from the construction and operation of the Union Pacific Railroad through our State, and recommend friendly and liberal legislation towards the said corporation, still the people of this State have reason to expect and a right to demand of said company a strict fulfillment of its part of the contracts with us.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Metz, Linn & Co.'s iron foundry was burned in Brooklyn, on Thursday morning. Loss, $27,000.

—The New York and Philadelphia Railroad bill was defeated in the New Jersey Senate by 6 to 12.

—An immense anti-admission meeting was held at Salt Lake, Utah, on Wednesday evening.

—All disposals of colored troops at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, have been ordered to Galveston.

—Four dealers in obscene literature in Baltimore were on Wednesday fined two hundred dollars each in the Criminal Court.

—The Virginia State Treasurer will commence paying the semi-annual installment of two per cent. interest of the public debt next Monday.

—Navigation on the Hudson river is open for a distance of one hundred and fifteen miles from New York, and steamboats can go straight through to Albany without much difficulty.

—John W. Hulen, late State Pension Agent of Michigan, who has been on trial at Jackson, for embezzlement, on Thursday morning plead guilty, and received a sentence of five years and a half in the State prison.

—It is rumored that the ordering of the steamer Wyoming to Aspinwall has reference to the case of the steamer Virginius, and that the commander has orders to fire on the Spanish man-of-war should she attempt to molest the Virginius.

—The St. Louis Democrat Company filed articles of association yesterday in the office of the Secretary of State at Jefferson City, Mo., capital stock, $500,000. The corporators are Geo. W. Fishback, Henry C. Yaeger, Richard Holmes and Geo. P. Whitelaw.

—Charles Carby, engine dispatcher, and John Kyle, engineer on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, while playing cards at Bauer's Hotel, Jefferson City, Mo., on Wednesday night, got into an altercation and Carby struck Kyle, whereupon the latter stabbed Carby four times, inflicting mortal wounds.

—European advices state that the town of Shamaka, in Transcaucasia, was almost entirely destroyed by a recent earthquake. The number of persons killed was one hundred and thirty-seven, and the destruction of property very large. A considerable portion of the country was converted into a desert, and the inhabitants reduced to great misery by the destruction of all the crops.

The Discovery of Coffee.

Toward the middle of the fifteenth century a poor Arab was traveling through Abyssinia, and found himself weak and weary from fatigue, he stopped near a grove. Then, being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree which happened to be covered with dead berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveler discovered that the half-burned berries were very fragrant. He collected a number of these, and, on crushing them with a stone, he found that their aroma increased to a great extent. While wondering at this, he accidently let fall the substance in a can which contained his scanty supply of water. Lo, what a miracle! The almost putrid liquid was instantly purified. He brought it to his lips: it was fresh, agreeable; and in a moment after the traveler had so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and having arrived at Arden, in Arabia, he informed the Mufti of his discovery. That worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, who had been suffering for years from the influence of that poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries, and was so delighted at the recovery of his own vigor, that in gratitude to the tree he called it cahuah, which in Arabic signifies force. And that is the way in which coffee was discovered.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Mexican Depredations

Sale of Arms to France—Mail Service to China—Japanese Indemnity Fund—Weather Probabilities—Robeson Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1872.

SALE OF ARMS TO FRANCE.

It is reported that in the first or second week in January the Marquis de Chambrun told a gentleman in this city that he went personally to President Grant in regard to the French arms business and told him that he desired access to the accounts of the War Department. The President treated him most cordially, and not only gave him an order to examine the accounts, but to take copies if he desired.

When several days after this a letter was sent to M. Belmont, the Charge D'Affaires, the latter said to M. Chambrun that he could not consider the communication as official, because it could not be received as such by him; for, according to French law, the letters belong to two parties, the one who writes and the one who receives. Therefore, as Chambrun received its contents intermediately, it belonged to him. It is the same that appears in the preamble to Sumner's resolution.

The Marquis De Chambrun was to-day before the Senate Arms Committee. In the course of his examination he read from a private note addressed by his uncle, who is French Minister of Foreign Affairs, saying he had not prescribed any investigation into the Remington affair; that if Remington had committed any misdemeanor against the Government, he would not prosecute him in the United States.

It appeared from his testimony that he is not connected with the French legation in any diplomatic capacity, but acts as counsel, and is also engaged in the prosecution of claims of French citizens. The witness gave an account of the transactions of M. Place in New York, who had been advised by him, at the instance of the French legation, not to buy any arms, but to keep quiet. After Place was tried in France and acquitted, he wrote to the Marquis showing the worthlessness of the testimony against him, and enclosing a copy of the letter written by Leceene. Chambrun, owing to the press of business, had this letter in his possession six weeks before he read it carefully. The secretary said if anything were wrong, he desired Chambrun to prefer charges in writing; when the Marquis said he could not do so, not being an American citizen, but he would help him to make an investigation to find out the truth regarding fraudulent transactions in the sale of arms. The Secretary did not appear to be exceedingly struck with his argument, but said, "If you prefer charges, I will make short work with those fellows." The Marquis repeated that he could not make such charges, for the reason given adding, "The Government of France has no desire to interfere with this case at all."

ROBESON INVESTIGATION.

The committee to investigate the charges against Secretary Robeson met to-night. All the members were present. Mr. ALCORN appeared in place of Voorhees, declined. Robeson said he would not employ counsel, but intended to be present at all the meetings of the committee, if possible. The Secretary then read a paper he had prepared, relative to the charges made against him by the *Sun*, and insisted that the accusations should assume some definite shape before the committee, and that any accuser who had not scrupled to produce them before the public, should be called on to make them good or abjure them under oath. If the publisher should establish the definite charge he has made, it would hardly be necessary for the committee to sit in judgment. He refuses, or fails to sustain them by oath and witnesses, he would stand before the committee a convicted and wanton libeler. It would then be proper for the committee to determine to what extent he should be entrusted with the management of the case.

Bartlett, counsel for Dana, said they were desirous to present to the committee proof of the charges in the New York *Sun*, as well as other grave charges in regard to the administration of the Navy Department, and every effort made was to procure the largest possible scope, that they might not be confined to charges not published, but other charges as grave and within their knowledge. It had taken one member of the committee four days to resign his place. On two successive evenings the Secretary of the Navy had been here, and this was the first they heard of what was to be made of the procedure of the committee.

After a conversation between the members, Mr. Peters offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution of the committee heretofore adopted allowing the editor of the New York *Sun* to appear with counsel and examine witnesses be not so construed to extend beyond the evidence to sustain the charges against the Secretary of the Navy contained in articles heretofore published in that newspaper.

The resolution was adopted.

MEXICAN DEPREDATIONS.

A delegation from Texas, headed by Senator Harding, called on the President this morning, in relation to Mexican depredations on the frontier. The delgation represented that on a recent date a party of forty regular Mexican troops in uniform crossed the Rio Grande at a point above Brownsville, arrested the United States Collections Inspector, together with a number of citizens, and held them until they had crossed into Mexico. They drove off 500 or 600 stolen cattle. It was further represented that the depredations on stock alone by raiders from Mexico into Texas in the last six years will reach from six to ten million dollars in value, and the system of brands prevailing in Texas will enable sufferers to identify and legitimately claim against Mexico from various county records. The President replied that the subject had been one of frequent communication with the Mexican Government, which would no doubt willingly afford relief; but it seemed powerless while internal revolutions continued in the northern States of Mexico. The commercial phases of the question were also discussed, and it was suggested that the order of the Secretary of the Treasury prohibiting the clearance of vessels from points above Brownsville was a virtual blockade of the Rio Grande, and therefore illegal. The President took notes of the conversation, and promised to bring all questions before the Cabinet.

The delegation subsequently called on the Secretary of the Treasury on the commercial questions involved. The Secretary admitted that the order prohibiting trade above Brownsville was of questionable legality, and unless it was made the subject of an Executive order, the order from the Treasury Department will be revoked.

JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

B. G. Northrop, of New Haven, Connecticut, State Superintendent of Education, appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning, in advocacy of the proposition to devote the Japanese Indemnity Fund, now amounting to over $720,000, to purposes of education, under the pledge and control of the Japanese government. The plan urged contemplates a system of normal schools for the higher branches of education. Instruction is to be given in the Japanese language, expressed by the Roman characters of our alphabet.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue falling on Friday over the southern States, with partially cloudy but pleasant weather, except probably over the eastern Gulf States. South-easterly to south-westerly winds with partially cloudy weather will prevail over the New England and Middle States, except probably along the lower lake region. Partly cloudy and possibly threatening weather will prevail north of the Ohio valley, with light, fresh and variable winds.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Senate New York Custom House Investigating Committee had a special session to-day, and examined Wm. Orton, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as to the advisability of a continuation of the system of inspectors in the New York Custom House.

MAIL SERVICE TO CHINA.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads this morning agreed to report an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, when it comes up in the Senate, authorizing semi-monthly mail service between California and China, and increasing the subsidy of the China mail line to one million dollars per annum.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard the argument of Hon. Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in regard to the proper rates of compensation for transmitting the signal service reports, and on other collateral questions.

QUARTERMASTERS' QUESTION.

The House Committee on Military Affairs did not settle the disputed Quartermasters' question this morning, as was expected.

CINCINNATI.

The May Convention.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—The Committee of Arrangements for the May Convention have issued a circular inviting voters, without distinction as to party, to join in sustaining the Constitution as it is and in securing civil service reform, a tariff for revenue only, general amnesty for past political offenses, and local self-government. It says further, that while the objects of the Liberal Republican and Revenue Reform organizations are in the main the same, the latter organization has for its special object the gathering together of all parties in favor of these principles, and states that arrangements have been made with most of the railroads to return persons free who have paid full fare coming to the Convention. The Convention will make use of both Mozart Hall and Expression Hall. The committee is using every effort to insure provision for the convenience and comfort of all who may come.

—The flouring mill belonging to Messrs. Kirkwood & Miller, in Coralville, Iowa, took fire from a heated journal and burned to the ground last Thursday night. Loss, $87,000; insured for $12,500.

CONGRESS.

The Tariff Question.

Chicago Relief Bill—Steamboat Bill—Settling Titles to Boundary Lands.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1872.

SENATE.

SETTLING TITLES TO LANDS.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, a bill was passed settling the titles of certain lands along the boundary between Georgia and Florida.

PUBLISHING DEBATES.

The report of the Committee on Conference on the bill publishing the debates of Congress was concurred.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, a Committee of Conference was appointed on the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad bill. The Vice President appointed Messrs. Carpenter, Pomeroy and Kelly.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Mr. Casserly's amendment offered yesterday, and referred to the Committee of Conference on the bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee, was taken up.

The amendment adding to the bill the free list of the Senate tariff bill was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Chicago relief bill exempting lumber from the operation of the act.

Mr. HAMILTON (Fred.) moved to amend so as to reduce the duty on steel rails ten per cent. Lost—yeas 25, nays 28.

The question was then taken on the amendment made in Committee adding the second section of the tariff bill reducing the duties on cotton, woolens, silks, iron, earthenware, glassware, &c., ten per cent., and it was concurred in—yeas 22, nays 17.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to strike out the section of manufactures of silk, now subject to a duty of six per cent., which was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 24. This leaves the duty unchanged.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered two other amendments striking out items, which were rejected.

The third section of the tariff bill was then added.

Mr. HAMLIN said that the whole of the tariff bill reported from the Finance Committee had now been adopted except the first section, and he moved that that first section be adopted as a substitute for the first section of the tea and coffee bill now under consideration. He would accept, however, from the first section of the tariff bill the clauses relating to rice and to iron wire cloth, so as to leave all present duties on those articles unchanged.

After some debate, Mr. HAMLIN modified his amendment so as to make the duty on tea eight cents per pound and on coffee one and one-half cent per pound.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike from the amendment offered by Mr. Hamlin the paragraph as to tea and coffee, and to insert a positive provision that after July 1st tea and coffee should be free. Lost—yeas 21, nays 25.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to reduce the duty on tea to three cents per hundred pounds. Lost—15, nays 29.

Mr. Hamlin's amendment was then rejected —yeas 15, nays 28.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved the same amendment offered by Mr. Hamlin, omitting the paragraphs relating to tea and coffee. Adopted—yeas 22, nays 18.

Mr. SCOTT offered an amendment repealing all internal taxes except those on whisky, tobacco and mall liquors. In answer to question, he said he meant to include the income tax for the current year.

Mr. CONKLING predicted that if the bill as it now stood should be passed by both Houses, there would be no reduction of internal taxes at this session of Congress.

Mr. MORTON favored a large reduction of internal tax, but thought the amendment went too far. He did not think a tax which was already due, like the income tax, should be taken off.

Mr. SCOTT modified his amendment so as to provide that all internal taxes on illuminating gas, the income tax, the taxes imposed by section 119 of the internal revenue act of June of 1864, except those on banks and bankers, and the taxes by stamps, except such as relate to distilled spirits, fermented liquors, snuff, tobacco and cigars, be repealed, said repeal to take effect on the 1st day of July, 1872.

Pending the discussion to repeal, motions to adjourn were made and negatived.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed hasty legislation in this connection, and said that it was discontentous to the House of Representatives, which a committee of that body was laboriously engaged in considering the subject of internal taxes, for the Senate to take action in the matter.

Mr. CONKLING said it was no more discontentous than the Senate considering the tariff bill while the House committee was engaged on the same subject.

Mr. BLAIR moved to omit the income tax from Mr. Scott's amendment. Lost—ayes 19, nays 21.

The question was then taken on Mr. Scott's amendment, when it was carried—ayes 28, nays 18.

Mr. SHERMAN then expressed his opinion that the bill would be killed by the adoption of this amendment, and he believed it was so intended.

The bill was then passed amid great confusion by a vote of 35 to 9—Messrs. Bayard, Hamlin, Frelinghuysen and Scott in the negative.

It now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments, which include the substitute the Tariff bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee and a wholesale reduction of internal taxes involved in Mr. Scott's amendment to the first section providing for free tea and coffee.

The Senate then, at 9:40, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

OPPOSED TO REDUCTION OF DUTY.

Remonstrances were presented against the proposed reduction of the duty on earthenware or stoneware.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC R. R. DEPOT.

The bill for a railroad depot in Washington for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad came up, and various propositions were made as to the settlement of the difficulty, which has occupied the House for several days.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. BOOTH suggested an amendment requiring the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company to pay a rental for the use of the property, to go to the fund for the poor of the district. All efforts having failed to reach a compromise of the questions, the minority of the House again resorted to the filibustering policy.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Chicago relief bill, and intimated that he would allow an amendment to be offered excepting lumber from its operations.

Mr. FARWELL offered that amendment.

Mr. FINKELNBURG suggested that that meant that the lumber interests of Michigan and Wisconsin having been saved, they were willing that all other interests should be sacrificed.

Mr. Farwell's amendment was agreed to without a division, and the Senate amendment as thus modified was concurred in. The concurrence of the Senate in that modification is all that is now nec

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FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

[illegible] closed in New York yesterday at 110¼.

THE FIRST FRUIT of McClure's success in getting a seat in the State Senate is to dead-lock that body on the Apportionment bill, he voting, as we predicted, with the Democrats. What does his supporter, the *Commercial*, think of him now; after this first exhibition? We shall be disappointed, and agreeably so, we may add, if he does not prove the most dangerous and disagreeable member of that body; and we predict that those journalists who espoused his cause, will see the day that they will hang their heads for their work in his behalf.

GOVERNOR CURTIN and family are still at Nice.

THE OHIO Republicans, in State convention, give forth the true sound, and endorse the able administration of President Grant, recommend his re-nomination and propose Ex-Governor Dennison for the Vice Presidency. Keep the ball rolling.

THE MEXICAN government appears to be everywhere successful over the insurgents. Juarez is proving himself a wise and firm ruler, and the people more than at any previous period in the history of the country, are giving evidence of a desire for peace and intelligent industry. The latest news chronicles the total rout of the insurgent forces under Diaz and Marias, and the collapse of the rebellion.

THE *Tribune*, evidently ashamed of its former pet hobby, the arms investigation, has nothing to say about its progress, or the nature of its developments. It has much to say, however, on "Senator Sumner's exhaustive and conclusive protest," or in other words, his refusal to testify to facts upon which he based his resolutions asking for an investigation, proving that he had no facts.

NEW YORK CITY is growing alarmed at the threatened water famine. The fall of rain and snow has been unprecedentedly light throughout the country, and we hear serious complaints of "never failing springs" now going dry. The *Tribune* publishes a map along with an article which points out the threatened danger. The water-sheds upon which Croton depends for its replenishment have been without rain for months, and Gotham may be without drinking water soon, unless Providence comes to its assistance.

ON TUESDAY next Connecticut will speak from the ballot-box, and from all indications the word so spoken will bring good cheer to the Republican host. The issues of the day are being fairly and thoroughly presented to the masses by some of the most prominent speakers on both sides. The interest and attendance at the public meetings bespeak a full vote on Tuesday next, and we shall now see what our Connecticut friends can do, when they do not have Tammany, in addition to their regular opponents, to fight. We think Jewell will have from 500 to 1,000 majority—against 100 last year.

CANDIDATES for the Gubernatorial chair are not at all scarce on the Republican side this year. We have already, Ketchum, Hartranft, Jordan, Kemble, Packer, White, Graham and Colgman, and perhaps others whose names have escaped us. On the Democratic side, Geo. W. Cass is the most prominent, and will doubtless be nominated. The "oil men, without regard to politics," have been advised to run General McCalmont as a third candidate. Altogether, the fall campaign is promising of considerable animation, and we are not displeased that Democracy is going to give us an opponent, who has been an active and avowed member of that ancient organization, but against whom, personally, not one word can, so far as we now know, be uttered. The oil men will hardly commit the blunder of playing into the hands of Democracy, by running a candidate on the one issue of protection to their interests. They will doubtless, upon consideration, conclude that their interests are quite secure in the hands of either of the opposing candidates.

MR. SUMNER'S appearance before the Senate Investigation Committee, after his undignified protest against their authority to call him, and their right to question him, appears like a great humiliation, when it is remembered that his evidence was of the most flimsy and unsatisfactory nature. Not one word could he utter, whilst before the committee, bearing upon the subject matter for which he demanded, in the most imperious and solemn manner, the investigation. He stands to-day before the country, self-convicted of an attempt, without a scintila of proof, to condemn and disgrace his government, through a charge of infamous conduct, and a violation of good faith toward a friendly nation. He has proven that his enmity and personal, bitter malignity directed against the Chief Magistrate of the country, have lead him to degrade himself by his conduct and associations, and in this he has lowered himself in the estimation of his countrymen to such a degree, that he can never rise again. We regret this as much as any one can, we deplore it, as it compels us to forever banish from the proud place it had for so many years held in our esteem, the name of Charles Sumner. Henceforth a demagogue, according to his own testimony.

BISMARCK has succeeded, after a long and bitter struggle, in making the schools of the German Empire free and independent of all religious bias and control. In this he was opposed by the adherents of the old system, and by the clergy of all denominations, and the victory won is considered a vast stride toward that perfect reform which he has inaugurated, and which has, so far, proved to be the cherished object of his heart. In the fierce struggle with the opponents of free schools, he was assailed with all the bitterness and vituperation which his enemies could possibly summon to their support, but he calmly bore it all, and carried off again the palm of victory. Germany, under the leadership of this brave and sterling patriot and statesman, is achieving the glory to which she is entitled, and building up a nationality and a system of which she may well be proud. The old and rotten systems of a dead age are giving way before the touch of progress, and the people are being lifted up to a higher plane, whilst the Empire is perpetuating a name which will live through all history. The German people may well be proud of the intelligence and thrift which everywhere prevail, and which will permanently establish the Empire in the foreground of the leading nations of Europe, from which all may pattern. Free schools, with religious toleration, are the best foundation upon which to build, and we hail the progress made in this direction.

FOREIGN OPINIONS.

The position assumed by our Government, with reference to the immediate settlement of the Alabama claims, and the position formerly taken on the rights of neutrals in time of war, are wholly in accord, not only with all our previous history, but are being sanctioned and approved by all the leading publicists of the world. The old dispute between England and America, which in part produced the war of 1812, that a neutral flag protects, under all circumstances, a neutral's merchandise, is in a fair way now to be settled by common consent of the leading powers. The right of search, claimed by England and denied by us, was fitly illustrated, and our position on the subject endorsed, in the Trent affair, where the two Confederate ministers, Mason and Slidell, were delivered up to the English Government, because their capture was illegal and contrary to the position held by us on the subject of the right of search. England, in that case, submitted to a forced humiliation not only, tacitly acknowledged that the United States Government held correct views, but their own claims to the right of search were as illegal as they were foolish. This whole subject is ably reviewed in connection with the Alabama claims, by M. Emile de Laveleye, the eminent Belgian statesman, who writes among other things as follows:

"Since the American Union enjoyed national existence she has always asserted the broadest and most equitable principles of international law. She maintained the rights of neutrals from the beginning, and asserted them at the cost of war in 1812. Scarcely had her independence been recognized than she sent three plenipotentiaries to Europe to propose to other nations that great principle—the abolition of war on private property at sea—that is, by the suppression of privateering. She caused the principle to be accepted that a neutral flag protects an enemy's merchandise, and that the merchandise of neutrals be respected even under the enemy's flag; and finally, at the Congress of Paris, she proposed the true modern principle—the absolute immunity of private property on sea as on land. The European statesmen did not comprehend the grandeur and justice of this idea: they rejected it. France and England are suffering already the results of this narrowness of view and want of foresight. If England had then accepted the proposals of the United States the Alabama claims would not have arisen; for privateering, being condemned by international law, would have been treated as an act of piracy. At the beginning of the war of 1870 Prussia declared that she would adhere to the American principle, and interdicted all captures at sea; but France believed herself able to maintain the ancient right, and her cruisers captured German vessels worth $1,200,000, for which she has to pay an indemnity of three or four times the amount."

It is a source of great pleasure to find the views and opinions entertained by the leading statesmen and Government officers of our country endorsed by such eminent persons. In all international disputes, we must depend largely upon the verdict of contemporaneous powers to carry our points and sustain our cause. In this latest dispute with England we have undoubted authority for believing that our course and our subsequent position are approved by the leading minds of the world, not only, but by the foreign leading Governments. This fact of itself convinces the mind that we are right in our present views as we were in 1776 and 1812, and that England now, as then, is wrong in her interpretation of international law and common equity. It is a good thing to be determined in the pursuit of an object, to exhibit energy and zeal and pluck; but it is a pleasant task to move forward toward the attainment of a desirable end, when we know that we have the approval of all independent and unbiased minds. America will win her suit with England in the end, as she has done in all previous contests, and will stand wholly vindicated before the world, proved manly and upright in all her demands.

HOW IS THIS, MR. IWAKURA?

Is this the Way the Japanese Reciprocate the Courtesy Shown Them by Foreign Powers? The Persecutions of a Year Ago Repeated.

[*From the Overland China Mail.*]

In Japan the most barbarous persecutions of the Christians are being again carried on. The cruelties of 1870 are said to be now in process of repetition, the Prince of Sago being the instigator, and an official from the Mikado's court being the superintendent torturer. The Nagasaki *Gazette* devotes a long article to the subject, and gives so many statements of fact in course thereof, that we feel constrained to respond to his call upon the brethren of the press to assist in "exposing to the indignation of the civilized world the iniquitous persecutions which the poor native Christians are being daily subjected to in Nagasaki and to raise their remonstrance, as in one voice, against our Christian powers tolerating in the future such an indignity to the merciless government of Japan, as that which the absence from our treaties of any clause protecting Christian religion now presents." It is said that the number of intended victims is over two thousand and that they will be seized and carried off in small drafts, so as to be operated upon and improved off the face of the empire in as quiet and unobtrusive manner as possible. The performance of this latter good intention of saving the consciences of inactive foreign statesmen in Europe and America has been fortunately prevented by the *Gazette* article, and we gladly aid in perfecting the prevention of such an iniquity. It is sad to have to record, however, that one batch of sixty-seven heads of families had already been disposed of, and in this land of the rising sun, which is speedily being enlightened and is advancing rapidly towards material civilization, the second lot was to have been leisurely murdered during the first week in this year. From the privacy with which this effect of advanced civilization was being carried out, the miserable victims were being plucked, twitted in this wise: "This time your friends, the foreigners, shall know nothing of your torturings and sufferings." *Iwakura* (the official at the head of the Western embassy) *is one of the greatest supporters of this enormity*, side by side, material progress is making rapid strides; the railway is nearly completed, the telegraph cable is now in working order; the Government has officially notified that rice may be sold for exportation on certain conditions, and permission has been given native women going abroad.

Ice in the Susquehanna, Unprecedented Thickness.

The Emporium (Pa.) *Independent* says that within the memory of the oldest inhabitant never has there been such a heavy body on ice in the Driftwood and its tributaries as at present. The water in the streams and pools is all frozen solid, and there is not enough flowing down stream to run a bob-sled—all the mills being idle, waiting for a thaw. The snow in the valley of the Driftwood is nearly off—but back on the mountains and towards the head of the streams it is still two feet in depth. Some of our lumbermen, taking advantage of the heavy ice on the Driftwood have, for a week or more past, been hauling timber on its smooth surface, with some dozen or more teams, from the mouth of North Creek to Cross & Bro's dam, a distance of about five miles—the intervening dams being no obstacles to them—they driving right over them.

The Lock Haven *Democrat* contains the following: The boom company have men engaged in weakening the ice preparatory to the move that must take place ere long. They are cutting the ice with two ice plows—one six inch and one fifteen inch plow—along the line of the boom sticks and around the piers, and lines will also be cut across the river. The ice varies in thickness from twelve to twenty inches. The managers of the boom do not fear any serious results from the moving of the ice, and the precautions they are taking in weakening the ice and breaking the strain on the boom, will very much lessen the danger of having the boom broken and the many logs now in it carried away. The theory of Mr. Newman Shaw, one of the most experienced lumbermen, in reference to the thick ice up the river is, that before that moves the ice below will be rotted away and an open way left for the ice above, and that it will be very much thinned before it does move. He does not seem to fear any serious results to the Lock Haven boom.

Coming Home.

About two weeks ago the President, in conversation, informed a Pennsylvania Senator that the Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, United States Minister to Russia, had asked and obtained permission to return home on a leave of absence. The President further stated that he thought Governor Curtin would resign his commission and stay at home. The friends of the Governor say that he will be a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and that he proposes to take an active part in the coming Presidential campaign. He will, no doubt, act with the Republicans in Pennsylvania who favor reform and an honest administration of municipal and State government. As far as is known the relations between Governor Curtin and the President are entirely cordial, and it may be safely assumed that his contemplated resignation as United States Minister was brought about wholly through a desire on his part to return home. The mission to Russia has been raised to one of the first-class in point of pay as well as dignity, and there will no doubt be numerous applications for it. It is too soon, however, to speculate upon Governor Curtin's successor.

PERSONAL.

ISELLY, an Italian photographer, has succeeded in taking submarine views.

SOME of the books that formed the library of our original Quaker William Penn, were sold a few days since at auction in London.

THE Rev. Peter Cartwright still lives and in delirium manifests the old fire and habit—preaching and praying in the highest tone of his voice.

LIEUTENANT Frederick Grant is to have a right jolly reception from the students of the University of Berlin in June. They will give him a banquet and a lager.

HON. JOHN BIGELOW is living finely and hospitably in Berlin, giving dinners and other entertainments, and deporting himself generally as becometh a good Bigelow.

IT HAS never been officially settled who killed Tecumseh, but General Sanderson, who died recently at Lancaster, Ohio, testified that the Kentucky troops skinned him.

MISS KELLOGG is said to have a larger repertoire than any living prima-donna. She is letter and note perfect in twenty-five operas, in most of which she has sung with success.

GOOD MISTER AND MISTRESS ROBINSON, of New Haven, recently celebrated their golden wedding, at which were present the bride-maids and groomsmen who officiated at the wedding fifty years ago.

THE Princess Strozzi, at a fancy ball in Florence, wore a dress so heavy and gold damask, that as soon as her guests had all arrived, she was compelled to adopt a lighter costume in order easily to get about.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD has applied to be placed on the retired list. He has participated in twenty-three battles, and lost his right arm, and deserves to be retired with the full instead of the half pay of his rank.

IT IS to the personal credit and great pecuniary advantage of Miss Anna C. Brackett that she is paid the highest salary—$2,500—paid to any lady teacher in the United States. She is at the St. Louis Normal School.

"CALL me pet names" if a phrase as endearingly applied in Congress as in the domestic circle. In the House of Representatives, among the reporters, the Hon. James Brooks, of this city, is affectionately alluded to as "Old Rivulets."

THE Rev. Robert Everett, D. D., of Steuben, New York, has been presented with $1100 by his Welsh friends throughout the country. He is now in his eighty-first year, and for more than thirty years has edited the *Cenhadwr (Messenger.)*

"MRS. PARTINGTON," with that astuteness that has always characterized her, is anxious to know what all this land-grant business means. She says that in her neighborhood the women are as one man—they want to land Grant in the White House again.

MR. WILBUR F. STORY, of the Chicago *Times*, is fortunate in being able to say that his paper has made more money in three months since the fire than in any one year previous. He expects to cover his losses in two years, and have a better building than he lost.

IT MAY be consolatory to our people to know that the King of Siam, who recently visited the Viceroy of India, is a very small, placid-looking man, who dresses in European fashion, with knee-breeches and stockings, and lives like a European in all respects.

J. A. SUTTER, the California pioneer and gold discoverer, is now living in Litz, Lancaster county, poor and crippled with rheumatism. He is sixty-nine years old, and without means of support. The California Legislature has just given him a pension of $250 a month for five years.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BARLOW—the youngest man who has ever been elected to the position in New York—was one of two "first scholars" in his class at Cambridge, who came out so nearly alike that no discrimination was made in their rank, but first two parts were assigned of equal rank and honor.

THE Duke d'Aumale, who fondly hopes to be King of France, but may not, exacts at his receptions the strictest monarchical etiquette. Recently one of the invited, having comfortably seated himself, the Duke went up to him smilingly and asked for the latest medical bulletin about the illness that prevented his guest from standing.

THE Brazilian Emperor is in high feather with the authors and artists of Paris, going about among them just like any other man within hat on, and even gone so far as to run over to Nahant, in Berry, to pay his respects to George Sand. The potentate writes fairly himself, hence the fondness for people given to that sort of thing.

WILLIAM STETSON is the name of a gentleman who died a few days since in Rochester, Massachusetts, at the age of eighty years and eight months. He had been married sixty years, and during the whole of that period had never been separated from his wife more than three days at one time, and had never missed eating the Thanksgiving supper with her.

IT IS at last positively settled that Pauline Lucca (Baroness Von Rade) the famous primadonna, comes to this country next autumn, under the management of the Mr. Henry C. Jarrett (Nilsson's confidential agent) to appear in opera during the season of 1872-73. Mr. Jarrett will organize an entirely new company to support the Lucca, with Max Maretzek at the front.

BARON LIEBIG, at Munich, is quite easy of access to Americans, and loves to talk of America, where his scientific theories have found such wide and successful application. In manner he is quite hearty, and in person well preserved, for although seventy, he does not look over fifty-five. He admires our public schools, saying that "no ignorant people can support a republic."

SIR ROUNDELL PALMER, one of the great lawyers of England, is a very religious man and the compiler of a hymn-book, and he is a delightful orator. He is tall and thin, with just a slight stoop, his face is feminine in its refinement and delicacy, his voice is exceedingly sweet, his accents singularly pure, his manner persuasive, and his arguments show that the stores of his intellect are great.

IN THE Senate of the United States there are not many members conspicuous for classical attainments. The two who are perhaps most conspicuous in that respect are Senators Sumner and Thurman. In the House the three who are said to be best up in the Greek particles, and that sort of thing, are General Garfield, S. S. Cox, and Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts. General G. is said to be as much at home in Horace as was the late Henry Winter Havis.

THE peculiarly western man, Joaquin Miller, says of Queen Victoria: "In Whitehall I first saw the Queen of England—a sad and silent woman, whose virtues, charities and simplicity have challenged the admiration of the world; a woman who has turned from the allurements of the courts to educate her own children; a woman always clad in uncompromising black; who never wears hoops, nor water-falls, nor false hair. She deserves a crown for this, if nothing more."

A CURIOUS will has just been presented for probate in England. Sir Thomas Phillips, a few days before his decease, bequeathed Thirlestaine House, together with the wonderful library which literally fills that large mansion, to his youngest daughter, Mrs. Penwick, for life, with remainders to her children. The bequest is encumbered with a condition of unprecedented singularity: Sir Thomas strictly enjoined that neither his eldest daughter nor her husband, nor any Roman Catholic ever enter the house.

IN THE House of Representatives the two members who stand alphabetically at the head of the roll, and lead off when the ayes and noes are called, are Ames, of Massachusetts, and Archer, of Maryland. A few days since, when the name of Ames was called on the St. Croix Railroad bill, Archer, in his haste to say "no," voted on Ames's name; whereupon Congressman Cox exclaimed:

"Insatiate Archer! will not *one* suffice?"

The House laughed, and though one would do,

M. GUIZOT, now in his eighty-fifth year, and in good health, has received another high distinction. The prize of 20,000 francs, given every two years by the French Academy to the author of the best literary works, has been awarded to him for his "History of France" and his "Memoirs." He has devoted this sum to the foundation of another prize of 3,000 francs to be given every three years for the best work on the history of French literature, or on the life and writings of one of the great authors of France. He still gets 1,500 francs ($300) for any article he is willing to write for the *Revue des Deux Mondes.*

THE ex-Emperor of the French goes frequently to London from Chiselhurst quite unnoticed, generally lunching at the Army and Navy Club, of which he is a member. The Prince Imperial is a close student; up at six in the morning, and after breakfast sets himself to study with his young friend CONNEAU until ten. Then, accompanied by his tutor, he goes up to the University College, in London, where he regularly follows a course of instruction every day from nine o'clock. Returning home, he rides or walks with his mother. After dinner, at ten o'clock, he goes to his little bed like a good boy, and has an honest, square sleep.

MRS. LAURA CURTIS BULLARD, who has been on a visit to Jean Ingelow at her London home, says she is a buxom, fine looking woman, somewhere near her forties, with an abundance of soft brown hair, which she winds in a graceful fashion of her own about her well-shaped head. She has bright, dark eyes, and a lovely, changing color, which comes and goes on her cheeks at the slightest provocation. She is shy, delicate, and reserved, and has a true English aversion to being looked at, and a horror of being written about. She believes the English government to be the best on earth; and yet she is regarded as a sensible woman.

THE young Russian count who set the people of Amherst, Massachusetts, by the ears last year by his romantic attempt to cart off and marry Miss Lester, the rich and beautiful niece of Professor Tyler, has come back again, true as steel to his lady-love, and she equally true to him. He was treated in a cold-shoulder sort of a way by the professor, who told him to go right away, and not come back again under a year, nor then, unless with papers adorned with tape, sealing-wax, etc., testifying to his being an honest count. He has returned with the stationary, and now desires that Miss Lester shall change her local habitation and her name."

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in a recent lecture on Wall street, delivered in Boston, said: "I have buried four generations of men from Wall street in twenty-five years. Wall street is a dunghill of Mushrooms. There is a vast growth of men in every single year, and every year they are trampled down in boots. I know that a man can

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 28, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1871	111¾	111¾
5-20—1862	111¾	112¾
" 1864	111¾	112¾
" 1865	112	112¾
" 1865 new	111	111¾
" 1867	112¾	112¾
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	108¾	108¼
Currency 6's	115¼	115¾
Gold	110¼	110¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	95¾	97¾
Do Scrip	91	92¾
Erie	60	58
Reading	114¾	114¾
Lake Shore	94¼	95¾
Fort Wayne	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¼	92¼
Rock Island	105¾	106¼
Chicago & N. W.	82¾	82¾
Do. Preferred	91	94¼
St. Paul, Common	63	63¼
Do. Preferred	81¾	81¾
Wabash	78	78
Union Pacific	38¾	38¼
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Pacific Pail	63¾	63¾
West. Union Telegraph	73¾	73¾
Adams Express	97½	97½
American Express	72¾	72¾
U. S. Express	74¾	73¾
Wells, Fargo	78	78

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the prime stocks:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Penna. Central	60¾	60¾
Penna. Allotments	58	58¼
Reading R. R.	57¼	57
Camden & Amboy	125	125¼
Lehigh Navigation	44	43¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	39	38
Central Transportation	46¾	46¾
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	73½	73½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93	93
Lehigh Valley R. R	59¼	59
Philadelphia & Erie	28¾	28¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¼	16½

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¼	U. S. 10-40s	107¾
U. S. 6s. 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	
U. S. 5-20s, '62	112	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	112	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65	112¾	U. P. R. R.	94

—The passage of the bill in the House of Congress to repeal the existing duties on tea and coffee, it is now very manifest, will pass the Senate, and become a law during the present session, and that it will be about all that will be done touching the tariff by the present Congress, Senator Sherman has signified his determination to drop his own Senate bill and go for the repeal bill of the House. He said, "I consider the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee as settled, and the business men of this country might as well understand it and prepare their business for it. I, for one, do not intend to resist it, and do not seek to reverse it. I take it that such a decision deliberately made by the Senate is final, and I shall not contest it." If this conclusion is correct, the Senator is right in his notion that the fact should at once be known. Some importers of tea and coffee have been not a little disturbed at the interpretation which the Custom House authorities have put on the new bill. They have announced that they shall not recognize, under it, the free entry of goods which are in bond when it takes effect, but only such as are imported after that date. The bill as it reads is a little obscure, but a liberal interpretation of it would apply it to all goods thereafter to be admitted to complete entry, as well as those thereafter imported. The practice under the law when it passes will doubtless apply to all goods in bond as well as to those thereafter landed. The law would be more equitable in force if the bill were so amended as to be made applicable to all stores of tea and coffee upon which the duty has not been collected. Any other course would be an act of great injustice to every merchant who is holding any stock of these goods subject to a claim for duty. The policy of this repealing law do not now and here propose to discuss, and will simply remark that we believe that the country would greatly prefer that the proposed reduction of $30,000,000 in the annual revenues should be taken wholly or mainly from the internal revenue tax, the collection of which is held so odious. The placing of tea and coffee on the free list will reduce the revenue from customs about twenty millions of dollars—say nine millions from tea and eleven millions from coffee.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1872.

The gold market closed dull at 110¼. During the afternoon the Gold Room got up a Spanish war but the thing would not work, and gold refused to respond. Loans were closed at 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings about $19,000,000. Government sold one million at from 109.33 to 109.60. On the Stock Exchange to-day there was an entire absence of excitement in Erie. There was a further decline of prices, fluctuating between 57@59, closing 58¾. Yesterday Daniel Drew is said to have sold 50,000 shares of Erie at 55, seller twelve months, and that since he has been offered $200,000 for the contract, which he refused. The principal features to-day were Lake Shore and New York Central, which advanced on a report that they are to be called on the London Stock Exchange. Pacific Mail, Ohios and West. ern Union have been active; Union pacific dull; Boston, Hartford and Erie sold as high as 9¼; Hannibal and St. Joe advanced to 47 for common and 67 for preferred. Quicksilver closed at 41¼. The market closed strong. Money stringent, and loaned as high as ¾, and closed at 7 gold to 1-16. Southern securities dull; lower in South Carolina.

Sterling exchange 109¼.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 115¾; 5-20's '62, 112¾; do '64, 112¾; do '65, 112¾; do new do 111¾; do '67, 112¾; do '68, 112¾. 10-40's 108¼; currency 6's 115¼.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 95¾; Tennessee, old, 67; do new, 67; Virginia, new, 55; do old, 55; North Carolina, old, 37; do new, 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 73¾; Quicksilver 41¼; Adams Express 97¾; Wells, Fargo & Co. do 78; American Merchants' Union do 72¾; United States do 73¾; Pacific Mail 63¾; New York Central 98¾; Scrip 92½; Erie 58½; do preferred 78; Harlem 112; do preferred 125; Reading 115; Michigan Central 115½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 92¼; Northwestern 82¾; do preferred 94¼; Rock Island 116¾; New Jersey Central 112¾; St. Paul 62¾; do preferred 81¾; Wabash 77¾; do preferred 87; Fort Wayne 97; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 64; Chicago & Alton 116; do preferred 120; Ohio & Mississippi 30¾; C. C. & C. 88½; Burlington & Quincy 132; Cumberland Coal 25; Illinois Central 132; Union Pacific 38¾; Central Pacific bonds 101¾; Union 91¾; Delaware & Lackawanna 111½.

MILWAUKEE, March 28.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady: No. 1 $1.29; No. 2 $1.21. Oats quiet and unchanged: No. 2 32c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 38¾c. Rye firm; No. 1 66c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall 58.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 28, 1872.

APPLE BUTTER—May be quoted at 55@65 for common to medium and 70@75 for prime to choice.

ASHES—Soda Ash continues scarce and firm but prices are unchanged; common, 7 cts; refined, 8. Nitrate Soda, 5½; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES—We can report a steady demand and regular sales at $3@4 ₱ bbl. for common to fair and $4.50@5.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—The supply of the better grades continue light and with a good demand prices are still maintained; prime to choice may be fairly quoted at 30@35.

BEANS—The stock in this market is almost exhausted, and prices are firm at the advance; $2.50@3.00 ₱ bushel, according to quality.

BROOM CORN—Continues as dull as ever and prices are still reported nominally at 5@9 cts. ₱ lb. according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted steady at 4½ cts ₱ lb. and $8.50 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at from $12 to $16 ₱ bbl. according to quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.25 ₱ case.

CARBON OIL—The jobbing trade is very light but this is usually the case at this season of the year. We continue to quote at 20 cts. by the car load and 23@3 cts. for small lots.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged; 19@20 for Goshen and 17@18 for Factory. The Utica (New York) *Herald*, published in the New York cheese district, says: "The regular market report quotes cheese at 20c. But this has all along been an exceptional figure, seldom realized. Besides, during the week, the market has sensibly weakened, and 19½c. is really the extreme figure at the close. A strong effort is being made to pull down prices. Holders are, of course firm, but it is doubtful if they can unload at present prices. The high figures check consumption, which is equivalent in effect to an increase of stock. The cheese factories are beginning to open all through the dairy region, and it is doubtful if the old cheese will all get out of the way before new makes its appearance. The old would have all disappeared probably, had prices remained at about 16c. But all above this is a serious check on consumption, 18@20c. confining it to the wealthy few who are always but moderate consumers."

CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 ₱. cans) quoted at from $6 to $7 ₱ case, according to quality and brand; Tomatoes, $4.50@5; Corn, $5, $6 and $7. Trade fair and improving.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair demand and may be quoted at 8@9 cts. ₱ ₱.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues quiet and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way, at 10@10½ for halves; 8@8½ for mixed and 7@7¼ quarters. Apples in small demand and quiet at 6@7 for common to medium and 8½@9 for prime to choice.

EGGS—Continue a little weak though there is a fair demand and prices are not quotably lower 23@24. As a general thing dealers are anxious to realize.

FLOUR—Is steady with a fair local trade while prices remain unchanged; fair to good spring wheat $7.40@7.60; choice, $7.75@7.85; fair to good red winter wheat, $7.50@7.75; choice to fancy, $8@8.25. Rye Flour, $5.50. The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday says: The continued apathy in our flour market is exciting surprise, and it is the opinion of the trade that the price of wheat, as compared with other grain. Eastern consumers eat largely of corn or rye flour, either knowing it to be so, or bought for wheat flour from men who are skilful in mixing. Some of them who have shipped most largely from this city in years past have done nothing this winter; they claim that they cannot compete with eastern millers, the difference against them being as much as $1,50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—There is rather more inquiry for Wheat and prices are a shade better; we are reported sales of several cars of red at $1.63@1.65, and white may be quoted at $1.67@1.70. Oats continue quiet and unchanged at 39@40—some dealers refuse to sell white below 50. While trade at present is dull, holders are impressed with the belief that no further decline is possible and that an early advance is not improbable; this being the case, the offerings are not large. The stock of Corn is somewhat reduced, but prices, as yet, are not quotably higher; 58@60 for mixed to prime yellow. Rye is steady, with buyers at $1.07 and sellers at $1.10. Barley continues very quiet, and prices are unchanged; 75@80 for spring, and 80@85 for fall.

GROCERIES—Trade in our market is moderately active, and it is hoped, once navigation is fairly resumed, that it will improve and expand. As it is, however, all of the leading houses seem to be doing a fair business, but, as already intimated, there is room for improvement.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25c; Prime, 24; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Laguayra, 25. Roasted, pure, 27; lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13¾; do A., 12¾; do B., 12¾; do Ex. C., 12; do C., 11¾; do C. Yellow, 11¾; Chesapeake do Ex C., 11¾.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65@67; other grades, from 40@60.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¾@8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 15; do Pimento, 16c. Cassia, 50; Cloves, 70; Nutmegs, $1.30.

HAY—Is reported steady but unchanged; baled, on wharf and track, $24@27 ₱ ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—Is quiet and unchanged; sales, in a jobbing way, at $4.50 ₱ bbl.

OILS.—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil is quoted, in a jobbing way, at 85@85, and No. 2 at 62@65. Linseed Oil, 92@95.

ONIONS—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $2.50@3.25 ₱ bbl., according to quality and condition. Onion Sets, $4@5 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The demand, although mainly for small lots, is improving, but prices are unchanged, 75@80 cts ₱ bushel.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 5½@6 cts ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Hams, shoulders, 6 cts; sugar cured do, 8 cts; ribbed sides, 7¼ cts; short rib, 8 cts; clear, 8½ cts; sugar cured hams, 11¾. Breakfast Bacon, 10½@11. Ham sausage, 10; Dried Beef, 17 cts. Lard: in tierces, 9¾. Mess Pork, $14.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼ cts ₱ lb.

SALT—Quiet and unchanged: $1.85 ₱ bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed for Clover continues dull, but there is no change to make in quotations; $5.00 in first hands, and $5.00@5.75 in a jobbing way. Timothy Seed is still quoted at $3.00@3.50. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $1.83@1.85.

TALLOW—Rough, 8½@9 cts ₱ ₱.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 28, 1872.

There appears to be no inquiry for refined oil from any quarter. New York offering March freely at 22½, but no buyers; Philadelphia, nominal at 21¾@22 for April, and 22¾@23 for May. No sales reported; business very dull, and not much prospect of an early improvement. Crude also dull but unchanged; sales, at Parker, at $3.41. The receipts at this point continue light and it follows, therefore, that stocks in the oil regions must be accumulating.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Riverside O W, account A Schmuck	74
Riverside O W, account W Stewart	444
Kier's O W, account B S Duncan	296
Oleopolis O W, account W Stewart	148
Shamokin O W, account Stephenson	148
Sunbeam O W, account T P Miller	444
Howard & Co., account J K Barbour	222
Total	1,776

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. AND W. P. R. R. March 27.

Vesta Oil Works, 555 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 670 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

P. Weisenberger 161 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Triumph Ref. Co., 194 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,580 bbls.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—The demand for Scotch pig has been rather light since our last, as consumers are unwilling to purchase to any extens at the present high prices. The receipts, however, continue moderate, and holders are tenacious of full rates; 100 tons Gartsherrie sold to arrive, at $52; 400 do. Glengarnock, and 100 do. Eglinton, March and April shipment, on private terms, closing at $50 for Eglinton and $52 for Glengarnock. American continues in good request, and is steady at the advance noted in our last; sales have been made of 400 tons No. 1 Lehigh, spot and forward delivery, at $50@51; and 120 do. White and Mottled Crane, on private terms. No. 1 is quoted $44@50, and Forge $47@48. There continues an active demand for Wrought Scrap and prices are very firm; 170 tons sold at $62,50@65, and to arrive 800 tons on private terms. There has been a little more inquiry for new rails and we notice sales of 4,000 tons 56 ₱. English, to arrive, and 4,000 do. American, on private terms, the market closing firm at $60@70 gold for English, and $76@80 currency for American, according to location of mill. Old are scarce and in demand at $52 gold to arrive, and $53 spot.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.—Pig iron is in demand at the advance. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $48@50; No 2 at $45@48; Grey Forge at $44; Scotch pig at 46@47, and American refined bar iron at $98,56.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

cars.		cars.	
J. Wood Son & Co, m	5	Wm. Smith, metal	4
Graff, B & Co., m	2	Brown & Co., metal	1
J. Painter & Sons, m	2	J. W. Porter, metal	2
Hailman & H, metal	18	Coleman, R & Co., m	1
Lewis O & P, metal	4	Zug & Co., metal	1
Lewis O & Co., metal	1		
Total			42

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Graff, B & Co., m	2	Pitts Bolt Co, ore	2
Graff, B & Co., ore	1	Lucy Furnace, ore	2
Isabella Furn Co ore	10	Zug & Co., ore	3
Lesmis & C, metal	7	Kloman, C & Co ore	2
Nimick & Co, metal	1	McKnight, P & Co. o	4
Shoenberger & Co. o	17		
Total			51

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

J. W. Porter, metal	5	J. Moorhead, metal	12
Brown & Co., metal	3	J. A. Caughey, met	5
J. Wood & Co., met	1	J. Reamer, metal	3
Total			31

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight P. & Co, m	2	Byers, McC & Co., m	1
Lewis, O & P, metal	1		
Total			4

Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA.—There is very little movement but prices are steady. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, super Saxony fleece, 85@85c; full blood merino fleece, 85@85c; three-quarter blood merino fleece, 82@85c; common fleece, 75@80c. Tub washed, choice select-

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to rise slowly at this point with 3 feet 6 inches in the channel, according to the marks last evening. The Allegheny river was rising at Oil City yesterday with 17 inches reported early in the day, and, there as here, weather warm. The Monongahela river reported stationary at head waters.

No arrivals or departures to note excepting the Monongahela river packets.

The Juniata is still laid up at Rochester waiting for water.

The Kiskaminetas river was reported rising yesterday from the melting of the snows, and if the weather should continue warm for a few days longer, the Allegheny low will be forced out. The latter stream has been frozen over since early in January, something that has not taken place for many years.

The E. H. Durfee and Wild Duck, for St. Louis, and Exporter, for New Orleans, will depart on the first water.

The Messenger left Nashville for this port on Tuesday.

—The steamer Katie will be started out from New Orleans this week, the creditors and owners having affected a compromise.

—Lake Pepin, upper Mississippi, is frozen so hard that boatmen are of opinion it will not break up before some time in May.

—It was reported at Cincinnati on Tuesday, that pilot Levi Dix, of that place, has been appointed to the command of the Wild Duck.

—The steamer W. F. Curtis was sold Saturday at New Orleans, at U. S. Marshal's sale. Capt. Cooley, of the Eureka, being the highest bidder, secured the Curtis for twenty-six hundred dollars—one hundred more than she was sold at four years ago. Capt. Cooley will run her in one of the lower tributaries.

—A St. Louis telegram says: W. W. Graves, clerk of the steamer Utah, who absconded Tuesday night with eight or ten thousand dollars belonging to the boat, was yesterday captured in Idaho City, by Sergeant Lawrence Harrigan, chief of the detective force of this city. A telegram was received yesterday here, stating that the prisoner would be brought here on the first train. The money was probably recovered. One thousand dollars reward was offered by the owner of the boat for the arrest of the clerk.

—It is a noticeable fact (says the Cincinnati *Gazette*) that more than half the cases reported by the New Orleans papers as coming before the United States District Court in that city are cases where a steamboat is either plaintiff or defendant, or both—generally the defendant. So many of these are reported that the river editor in another city, in his search for news in exchanges, has not performed his whole duty to his readers unless he has scanned the court report of those papers. Many of these cases are where information has been filed for nonconformity with the existing steamboat laws, and no doubt the odious character, "the informer," abounds in New Orleans, and half the penalty lines his pockets. The time was that if a steamer were built for the Red river trade, or any trade, that she would not pass the inspection of Cooper, the inspector for underwriters in New Orleans. Now, however, a steamer fitted for any trade, and which has passed the inspection of the United States Local Inspectors at any port, has good reason to dread the appearance of the United States Local Inspectors at New Orleans. We have heard much complaint against the U. S. Local Inspectors at this port because they enforce the law that they are sworn to enforce, and which they had no hand in making. Our inspectors are rigid in its enforcement; and yet it seems that after being inspected here, even, with her papers safely exposed in her cabin, a steamer is in danger of being tied up when she reaches New Orleans. This is all preliminary to the United States District Court report, as it appears in the New Orleans *Republicum* of Sunday last.

Parties in interest are to show cause, on April 1, why the commissioner's report be not approved in the case against the Ida, and the proceeds distributed in accordance with law.

Time to advise was taken in the depositions in the cases of the United States against the steamers Indiana, Henry Ames, C. B. Church and Dexter, originally libeled for transportation of septoline oil, "refuse of coal oil," an inflammable and explosive illuminating liquid, without complying with the customary forms.

Rule in the case of Cunningham and others against steamer Santa Martha dismissed.

The voluminous testimony in the case of the tug Tecumseh in collision with the London is ordered printed, the losing party paying for the whole business.

In the case of Phelps, McCullough & Co., against the Ada White, an injunction issued, restraining the sheriff from selling the steamboat Katie or taking action under judgment of a State Court until further orders of this Court.

The Ada, after suggesting the pending application against J. M. White, to declare him a bankrupt, goes on to say that White confessed judgment in the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, that he might defeat the operations of the Bankrupt act and D. C. Reid & Son, in whose favor judgment was confessed, were about to proceed, by a writ of execution, to go for the Katie, when the injunction put a stopper to it.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, March 28.—25 bbls whisky, 10 tons hay, 1 pkgs eggs, 1 pkgs boots, 3 pkgs butter, 40 bdls s boards, A Carlisle; 1 bbl and 2 bxs maple sugar, S T Picking; 740 bxs glass, W G Cooper; 6 sks wheat, 1 bdl pelts, Wm Welsh & Co; 2 bbls tallow, lot hoops, G Kibbeth; 1 pkgs mdse, T Norris; 1 sk peaches, 1 bdl eggs, 51 ent hubs, Watt, Lang & Co; 3 bbls vinegar, J B Caufield; 350 bxs glass, John Flack; 12 bbls eggs, 2 sks d apples, 8 sks d rags, 1 calf, HJ McCreadie; 3 pkgs eggs, M Wilson & Co; 3 bbls whisky, P Gerty; 36 jugs molasses, M F Cassady; 124 sks wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 13 bdls leather, F Verner; 20 doz hf gallon jugs, W Hasiage & Co; 22 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 13 sks rags, W P Markle & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, March 28.—1 car hay, O H Allerton; 4 bales rope, Godfrey & Clark; 6 do do, A Culbertson; 1 bx drugs, F H Scwart; 13 bales b corn, P Duff & Son; 2 bbls eggs, Carter Bros; 1 car hay, A J Hagen; 1 do do, Scott & Gisal; 1 do do, T Brady & Co; 18 sks wheat, S B Floyd & Co 2 bbls tallow, Wm Flaceus; 1 car oats, Young & Winters; 3 boxes g ware, Mutual Glass Co; 40 bdls s boards, J Shaw; 3 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 50 do h wines, Shipton & W; 50 do do, Little & M; 50 do fluid, W Atwater; 1 car oats, M F Herron; 5 tcs hams, J A Graff; 67 bdls g s hides, J Cafferty & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY March 28.—1 car lumber, B Schmidt & Co; 4 do do, A V R R Co; 7 sks rags, 3 do beans, Rinehart & S; 46 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 1 car lime, T P Henderson; 10 bdls hides, A Holsteine; 1 bbl eggs, 1 bx butter, J Schall; 1 do do, 1 bbl eggs, C Seidenstricker; 13 hides, J Stuckrath; 1 car old iron, E T Briggs 5 do r r iron, C M't V & D R R Co; 8 do old railroad iron, Harbaugh, M & Co; 127 cars coal, S M Kier & Co; 17 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 65 do do, Armstrong, D & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SEXUAL DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of 5 Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 907 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on ALCOHOLISM, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia. All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

☞NO EXCUSE FOR GRAY HAIR OR BALD HEADS.

London Hair Color Restorer. BOSTON TESTIMONY. London Hair Color Restorer. July 22, 1871.
London Hair Color Restorer. Dr. SWAYNE & Son:
London Hair Color Restorer. Last winter while in London Hair Color Restorer. Trenton, N. J., I purchased
London Hair Color Restorer. chased six bottles "Lon-
London Hair Color Restorer. don Hair Color Restor-
London Hair Color Restorer. er," which I like very
London Hair Color Restorer. much. In fact better
London Hair Color Restorer. than anything I have
London Hair Color Restorer. used for the last nine
London Hair Color Restorer. years. If you please,
London Hair Color Restorer. send me one dozen bot-
London Hair Color Restorer. tles of No. 6, care of D.
London Hair Color Restorer. S. Folger & Co., Drug-
London Hair Color Restorer. gists, 723 Fremont
London Hair Color Restorer. street, Boston.
London Hair Color Restorer. Respectfully yours,
London Hair Color Restorer. ADA BAKER.
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Price 75 cents per bottle. Dr. SWAYNE & Son, No. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia, Sole Agents for U. S. Sold by all druggists and dealers in fine toilet articles. mh4:MWF

☞DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in this city, and no advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases and sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 264 Penn street.

☞MARCH IS A HARD MONTH ON CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumption	SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY IS THE REMEDY.
Consumption	Can be cured
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Consumption	Can be cured
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Consumption	Can be cured

Thirty years' experience, and the great amount of testimony from all parts of the world, has proven DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY a specific in curing coughs, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, weak lungs, disordered liver, night sweats, palpitation or disease of the heart and diseased lungs, in fact, all diseases that have their origin in a deprived. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. Sold by ALEXANDER & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, and all leading Druggists, Pittsburgh, and all leading Druggists everywhere. mh1-MWF

☞PIMPLE ERUPTIONS, BLOTCHED DISFIGURATIONS ON THE FACE, UNNATURAL RED NOSE, TETTER &c.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT	Cures Itch, Worst Case of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Itching Piles, &c.
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What is more distressing than an obstinate skin disease, and why persons should suffer a single hour when they have a sure cure in SWAYNE'S OINTMENT, is past our comprehension. The worst cases of Tetter, Itch, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, or that most loathsome disease, Barber's Itch, yield to its wonderful all-healing qualities. For sixty-three thirty years have "SWAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES" been before the world, which is the strongest evidence of their great merit.

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☞PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in both sexes. A Dr. who has had thirty days' new and successful treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has been longer in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years standing in this city.

For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P.M. Sunday excepted. fe27:18

☞THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.—DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, Prepared by GAZANCHE & DELAMARRE, No. 21, Rue Richelieu, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France, are the very best remedy in all cases of constitutional debility, RELAXATION of the Genital Organs, "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposit, Pimples in the face, &c., and all the grievous symptoms arising from Overuse or Excesses. They are prompt, safe and certain in their effects. To be had of Sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agents for America, Lyth Brothers & Co., Druggists, 66 Fulton street, New York. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. jm1:eod-y

H. BRADY WILKINS, Solicitor. fe2

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☞INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It has stood the test of a third of a century, during which period it has been subjected to the severest trials in every clime, and among every class of people, and has established for itself a reputation unparalleled by any medicine of the age. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. fe24:MWF

☞MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD! Books for the Million!! Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, guardian and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPES; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents. Address DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞BRIGHAM YOUNG COULD HAVE provided them with CABLE SCREW WIRE SHOES, if they are dry, easy and durable. jan-16-MWF

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HOME NEWS.

Those of our readers who contemplate changing their residence on the first of April, will please give notice to the carrier, or leave word at our counting room, so the paper can be delivered promptly.

For Rent.—Four rooms on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. These rooms are desirable for offices. For terms, &c., apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Letters Held for Postage.—I. F. Rogers, Bridgeport, Pa., 3c; W. Wright, Farmland, Ind.; James Clayton, Farmland, Ind., 3c; Miss Annie Steele, New Philadelphia, Ohio, 3c.

Y. M. C. A.—The bible class held in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be conducted this (Friday) evening by Thos. Bakewell, Esq., Superintendent of Christ M. E. Church. School teachers and all others interested in the study of the uniform lesson series are invited to attend.

Buyers of Real Estate have a rare opportunity in the Orphans' Court Sale on Saturday, of that valuable property on Fifth avenue, near the new market house, belonging to the estate of the late John Flinn, which is advertised in another column, by Mr. John O'Keefe, the administrator.

Child Smothered.

Yesterday morning Coroner West held an inquest on the remains of an infant named Robert Ellis, which was found dead in bed at twelve o'clock at night. Wednesday night after he had left the house his wife fed the child, which was at that well as usual; and afterward retired with it to bed. At about seven o'clock the father came home for his breakfast, and went to the room to awaken his wife. He found the babe lying, with its face pressed close against her, and on taking the little one up, discovered it to be quite dead. Dr. Allinder was called to the case, and testified that, according to the best of his belief, the child died from being smothered. The jury returned a verdict of death from accidental smothering.

Lecture by Rev. Wm. T. Beatty.

Last evening Rev. W. T. Beatty lectured to a large audience at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., on the subject as announced—"William the Silent." The life and character of this great man, so full of interest to every student of history, was handled in an able and forcible manner, the speaker keeping the audience deeply interested from the beginning to the end of the lecture.

Owing to the shortness of the time, the lecturer was necessarily obliged to pass rapidly over many striking points and incidents in his life, and we leave out many things which could have been developed to much advantage. His lecture will attain this one great end, that of drawing the thoughts of our young men to this class of reading, and thus cultivating a taste for something better than mere trashy literature.

Announcement was made of a free concert to be given by the Pittsburgh Quintette Club, on Thursday evening, April 4th, in the rooms of the Association.

A New Lecturer.

Mr. D. I. K. Eine, whose experiences in Chicago, were of such an unpleasant character, proposes to embody his views of men and matters in that city, drawn from his own knowledge, in a lecture to be delivered in a few days in our city. The discourse will not be taken up with animad versions upon the city or its people, but the lecturer will endeavor to give a faithful portraiture of some of the humorous and of the darker scenes of life in the Metropolis of the West, that fell under his observation. Mr. Eine does not intend to offer this as a palliation for his mistakes, but humbly acknowledging his errors, desires a hearing from the charitable, and the Christian, by which he hopes in a measure to regain their confidence and sympathy in his efforts hereafter to walk in the path of rectitude. His desire is certainly a proper one, and none but the most bitter and thoroughly unforgiving could refuse to look with favor upon any attempt honestly made by the erring, to retrive the past.

The Check Raising Case.

A decision in the case of H. C. Comegys and J. H. Ludwick, charged with "check raising" was reached yesterday afternoon, when the jury returned, a short time before the adjournment of Court and rendered a verdict of not guilty. They had out from Tuesday afternoon and much speculation was indulged in as to what their verdict would be. The accused as soon as the verdict was rendered were discharged, but just as they were passing out of the Court-room and receiving the congratulations of their friends their felicity was interupted by Constables Black and Speers, who took them into custody on warrants issued on informations made against them in Cincinnatti. They were held while word of their arrest was telegraphed to Cincinnatti, and in a few minutes a telegram was received from the parties in Cincinnati stating that they could not come on now. Chief Irwin on receipt of this intelligence at once released the parties from custody, as he had no right to hold them if the accusers could not come on to face the accused and make good their charges; so they got thoroughly out of trouble at last, and at once made preparations to start for Baltimore, their home. In the light of the verdict they seem to have been the victims of very unhappy circumstances, and their final release ought to be a source of real gratification to all their friends.

The Annual Settling Up.

Monday next will be the First of April—the great annual pay-day, the near approach of which is attested by the bustle and animation among our money changers and the long faces of those who seek loans and find them not. The number of these latter will diminish from now on to the First, for appearances seem to indicate that the money market will be easy. Now, what is the duty of people who have money, and who have in it their pockets or in banks, subject to draft? Obviously, another draft to put it in motion —to pay their debts as quickly as possible—the sooner the better—thereby saving all risk of losing it or having it stolen. Let it circulate—circulate—circulate—bring up the wheels of motion. Follow the example of John Smith, who got a thousand dollars for twenty days from the Bank on Friday—before Saturday night it was circulated around. After paying off the balance of mortgage of $800, he devoted the balance to the grocer and other people who had bills against him. By this prompt action Brown was enabled to make up the sum of $1200 to pay Jones on the same day, which Jones took to the Bank and with it paid off a note of that amount which was not due, Jones was not obliged to pay this money until the note was due, but he thought it was better to pay it off than to let the money be idle; and so it was, for he gets credit at the bank as a prompt pay master. By this prompt action of Smith and Brown and Jones, $1000 money was kept in the bank, thus lubricated the machinery of trade, and the wheels all move along harmoniously—no screeching—and what is more the bank will be enabled to lend the money again to Mr. Nimble Penny, who has arranged to have his first of April business all over before that day arrives—when, as he says, there is always such a rush that it is rather by good luck than good management that he can get his business attended to at all. The bank is sure to accommodate Nimble Penny because he always pays his note when due. Nimble Penny, too, has all the better credit, because he never runs in debt, but pays as he goes along.

Public Entertainments.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Again was the "Long Strike" presented to a fine audience at the Fifth Avenue last evening. To-night Manager Beamer takes a grand complimentary benefit, upon which occasion a splendid bill, consisting of the "Hunchback" and the "Laughing Hyena," will be given. This is the only time that Manager Beamer has ever consented to appear before the public in the capacity of a benefitary. The public will no doubt this evening show their very high appreciation of this ever courteous and genial manager, by giving him a benefit of which even Pittsburghers, who are noted for their tact in detecting and readiness in acknowledging, true merit, will have reason to be proud.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The sensation of "Buffalo Bill" continues to draw large audiences at this house, and these audiences continue to express their delight and satisfaction at the manner in which the play is presented. After all it is the manner rather than the matter that draws the large houses that the Pittsburgh this week. "Buffalo Bill" will be repeated to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This morning at nine o'clock the box office will be open for the sale of reserved seats, for the engagement of Robert M. Wade as "Rip Van Winkle," which begins on Monday next. On that day Manager Beamer, with his excellent company, will change their quarters from the Fifth Avenue Opera House to the Academy of Music, and we are promised—and have reason to expect—a brilliant spring season at this really handsome and commodious place of amusement.

THE ART GALLERY.—The collection in the Art Gallery at Library Hall, is one that should be visited not once, or twice alone, but many times, for each visit will develop something new and will repay fourfold the time spent in the examination and study of the paintings. Pittsburgh lovers of the fine arts have seldom had such an opportunity to see some of the finest specimens from our best painters at home and abroad, and they will be wise to make the best of their privileges.

THE READINGS.—The one evening's entertainment from Sheakspeare and the Poets, to be given by Miss Cushman on Monday night, promises to be one of the most enjoyable literary treats of the season. In every other city the critics have been exceedingly profuse in their praises, and if but the half be realized here, our people will have no reason to regret their attendance. The sale of reserved seats yesterday gave promise of an excellent audience.

ANNIE DICKINSON.—This popular lecturess will be the next on the list at Library Hall, in the regular course of Library Lectures. Tuesday evening she appears for the second time this season, when "we the people" will receive attention. Miss Dickinson has a sufficient number of friends in Pittsburgh to fill the hall to overflowing, and it is altogether probable they will turn out next Tuesday evening.

Marion United States Watch Co's Watches, (Giles, Wales & Co.,) were awarded the First Premiums, at "Fair of American Institute," New York, 1870; at Fair of "Ohio Mechanics' Institute," Cincinnati, 1870; at "Louisiana State Fair," New Orleans, La., 1870; at "Texas State Fair," Houston, Texas, 1871; at "International Industrial Exposition," Buffalo, N. Y., 1871; at "Iowa State Fair," Dubuque, Iowa, 1871, and at every Fair where they have been exhibited, over all competitors.

BREVITIES.

GOOD FRIDAY.

GET YOUR Easter eggs ready.

ONE horse street cars are a success.

A CUBIC inch of gold is worth to-day just about $160.

MANAGER BEAMER'S benefit takes place this evening.

THE Haymakers perform at East Liberty Tuesday next.

LITTLE GIRLS in Cincinnati do a thriving business at selling papers.

GOTTHOLD has gotten hold of the New Opera House for the next three years.

THE patrons at the Allegheny Small-pox Hospital have dwindled down to one.

THE season for ruffled tempers, family jars and broken household effects is at hand.

THE alterations and renovation of the Custom House buildings have been almost completed.

THE word "Mayor" is derived from the Latin *major*, (greater), and signifies senior alderman.

MRS. HELEN P. JENKINS delivered her lecture on "Woman's Mission," last evening in Saltsburg.

DIMINUTIVE radishes and incipient clusters of lettuce are temptingly displayed in the market stalls.

DOLLY VARDEN promises to become more notorious shortly than Dolly Sumner or any other Dolly.

DOLLY VARDEN hats, bonnets, boots, gaiters and skirts, all sizes, are offered for sale at the ladies' bazaars.

MAYOR BLACKMORE yesterday went east on business. Alderman O'Donnell will act as Deputy during the absence of the Mayor.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY SWOOPE returned yesterday morning from Washington, where he at been for several days attending to official usiness.

THE latest fashionable ornaments are of antique, and will, in a few months, completely supersede the tortoise shell jewelry, which has held its own for an usually long time.

THE inmates of the Central station-house night before last were edified with alternate quotations from Shakespeare and the Bible, from a poor inebriate who had seen better and happier days.

"THE SHELTERING ARMS," the reformatory institution for fallen women, which is being erected at Wilkinsburg, is approaching completion and is expected to be ready for occupancy by the first of May.

A CERTIORARI to the Supreme Court has been taken in the case of R. H. Palmer et. al. vs. David Hostetter, which was tried a short time since and in which a verdict for plaintiffs for $57,425 was rendered.

ON and after April 10th the cars on the Citizens' Passenger Railway will stop only at the cross streets and alleys along their route, at the upper crossings going east, and at the lower crossings coming west.

A MEETING of the owners and drivers of express wagons was held last evening when it was decided that two dollars an hour or fifteen dollars per day should be charged for moving parties to-morrow and Monday.

THE friends of Hon. Alfred Slack, of Allegheny, had the pleasure, yesterday, for the first time, of congratulating him upon his recovery from a severe attack of varioloid, which has confined him to the house for several weeks past.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred this morning between twelve and one o'clock in a two-story brick house on Cherry alley, between Second and Third avenues, caused by coals rolling from a stove to the floor, in which quite a large hole was burned.

A WATER pipe bursted on Washington street, yesterday morning, and flooded the cellars in the vicinity. About a hundred dollars worth of property were destroyed in the cellar of Myers' grocery store, corner of Washington street and Wylie avenue.

THE physicians yesterday made the discovery that ex-Alderman Irwin, by the railroad accident, suffered a fracture of the ulna bone of the right forearm. They reduced the fractured limb and relieved the sufferer of much pain in that locality, which heretofore could not be accounted for.

A PETITION was presented in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday morning, asking that the place of holding elections in South Versailles township be changed from what was known as the Green Tree Hotel to the public school house in that township. The petition was granted and an order issued making the change.

SAYS the Boston *Globe*: "Going to weddings in itself is a very commendable practice, but getting home again in a decorous manner is hardly less important. The young man in Pittsburgh, who was so overcome by the effects of the plum cake as to wander into the back door of his neighbor's house, was very properly taken for a burglar, and treated accordingly." Who is he?

THE District Court will be in session to-day. Judge Kirkpatrick deciding that Good Friday, though a legal holiday, can be best observed by proceeding with the regular business and dealing out justice, than by observing it as a day of rest. It is probable that the business disposed of on such a day will be more than might be if transacted on Sunday, but there are many who will doubt the propriety of holding Court when all the other public business institutions are closed during the holiday.

JUDGING from the way seats were sold yesterday, Charlotte Cushman will have an immense house on Monday evening. The following is the programme. Part I. Henry VIII.—Scene 1—The Trial of Queen Catharine. Act IV.—Scene 2—The Downfall of Cardinal Wolsey. Part II. Miscellaneous Selections.—"The Battle of Ivry,"—Macauley. "After Blenheim,"—Southey. "Address to the Mayor of Old Squire,"—Anonymous. "Betsey and I are out," Will M. Carleton.

A LADY was asked by her Biddy about the nature of the next world, and whether it would be just like this. The lady being blessed with a happy family of eleven children, has a skeleton in the house in the shape of a stocking-basket that never gets empty, and at whose side she has spent many a weary midnight hour in darning. With this spectre before her eyes she replied to the girl playfully, "I don't think we will be required to darn stockings after midnight." "Sure and that's fine for you, mum, for all the pictures of angels I have ever seen were barefooted."

THE latest style of wedding tour is a tour round the world, which can now be accomplished in a few months and is something for a couple to boast of all their days. Only one of the first tickets are now issued, the price being $1,145 in gold, and the running time eighty-one days. The line of route going westward is: From New York to San Francisco, 3,300 miles; from San Francisco to Yokohama, 4,700; thence to Hong Kong, 1,600 miles; thence to Calcutta, 3,800 miles; thence to Bombay, 1,400 miles; Bombay to Suez, 3,000 miles; from Suez by the way of Alexandria and Brindisi to London, about 2,390 miles, and from London to New York, 3,200.

THE windy month of March is nearly over, and April with its smiles and blossoms and Easter bonnets will soon be here, and the festivities, temporarily suspended by Lent, will be renewed. Already the windows of the millinery and furnishing stores are dressed in elegant style with the spring fashions which are to adorn the female portion of the community, and the promenades will soon wear an air of gayety worth gazing upon. Pittsburgh has long enjoyed a wide renown for taste and elegance of its ladies in the matter of dress, and we judge it will lose none of its laurels this season.

MANUFACTURING NEWS.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS are introducing a new and valuable economical fence, which promises to have a world wide celebrity.

LEWIS POWIS, manager at the copper works of Park & Co., is the name of the gentleman who first introduced the Siemen's gas regenerative furnace in this country.

A TRAIN of rolls, thirty-one inches in diameter and eight feet between bearings, has been ordered at Garrison & Co's., by the Abbott Iron Works, Baltimore. This is an immense size in diameter and length, there being nothing so far any larger.

THE Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Company are compiling an elegant illustrated catalogue of their productions, which will be ready for distribution early in April, in which the latest novelties in the way of manufacturers' and builders' hardware will be shown.

The shortening of puddling furnaces by leaving out the mesh arch entirely is now being done after trial by some of our mills. The improvement contracts the entire furnace about thirty inches. The fire chamber and working chamber alike are same as usual. Some half dozen of our Pittsburgh mills have adopted the change; the saving is obvious.

The manufacture of hoop iron is fast getting to be a specialty, limited to those who make no other kind of iron, roll trains being adapted in speed and construction with a view solely for this purpose. The rolls are turned so that the iron can be rapidly reduced and greater quantity produced and better finished, while very strict attention is given to the selection of metals for proper mixture.

THE National Foundry and Pipe Works of Wm. Smith, Pittsburgh, covers six acres of ground, and employs 350 men. This establishment furnishes gas and water mains for many of the largest gas and water corporations in the country. All the pipe is cast vertically and, by a new process of making cores, can be made of any size to within one per cent. of the estimated weight of the pattern. Over 200 tons of pipe are made daily, and it is the most complete and best equipped establishment of the kind in the country.

WATER PLUGS for pudding furnaces, of the Ross & Clemens patent, are becoming general, being now in use in two hundred and ten furnaces, while nine mills have it put in on trial. The mills which have it in use speak of it as a simple improvement of great value. The first of them that adopted it have not renewed the base or "square" of the stack since—a period of over eight months, and working double turn. When this improvement was first used, a cast-iron box was placed in the bottom of the flue to receive the water, but since then this has been dispensed with, so that the brick work alone is all that is required. The waste water from the cooling chests is the only supply, and the improvement is one without incidental expense when in use.

Exhibition of Novelties.

We would earnestly recommend to the attention Of the Ladies the large and varied stock of Novelties now being exhibited by Paul H. Hacke, at his temporary store No. 21 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Hacke has certainly surpassed all his former efforts in securing for his customers Some of the choicest goods imported this season And at prices that cannot fail to be appreciated By them. His stock of Black Silks is unusually Large and of extra good value; also, Japanese And Summer Silks in styles to suit every taste. Mr. Hacke is also showing a magnificent Assortment of Ottoman and Brocaded Shawls, Braided Sacques, Talmas of exquisite finish and Design. The stock of Dress Goods, Dolly Vardens and Chintzes is the finest in the city, And well worthy of inspection. tf.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Soiree Musicale Last Evening—A Musical, Social and Intellectual Treat—A Worthy Institution that is Doing a Noble Work.

One of those re-unions which are at once gratifying and enjoyable in the highest degree, to the faculty, the pupils, the patrons and the friends of an educational institution, took place last evening at the Pennsylvania Female College, Fifth avenue, this city. The occasion was the second musical soiree of the present season —the second year of the institution. That these entertainments are the source of true enjoyment to the participants and the guests —but particularly the latter—we need only tell those who have never been fortunate enough to attend them. The performers on the occasion were pupils in the institution; and those who composed the audience, patrons of the college, friends of the pupils, and friends of education and refinement—the general public, who testify their appreciation of the institution by attending in large numbers to countenance and encourage the good work in which the directors and faculty are engaged. The concourse which gathered at the College last evening was really one of the best of the fine audiences which Pittsburgh is wont to produce on such occasions. Indeed, so large was it that the spacious chapel of the edifice was filled to overflowing some time before the hour announced for the commencement of the entertainment, and by the time the overture had been performed, scarce standing room could be obtained in the halls, within ear-shot of the sweet sounds which were wafted out of the chapel, and reverberated through the corridors of the commodious and beautiful edifice.

A little before eight o'clock the performances began with a duet overture on the piano, by Misses M. Campbell and M. Renshaw. This was a piece entitled "Julian," composed by Weber, and the young ladies played it in a highly creditable manner. The second number on the programme, "We'll Meet Above," by Liebe, Miss L. Black, daughter of Dr. Black, President of the College, was announced to sing; but owing to the illness of the young lady, Miss M. McKnight took her place. The next number consisted of the "Slumber Song," by Schumann, and "Rondeau Capricciosso," by Mendelssohn, instrumental, rendered in fine style by Miss Kate Keller. Then the "Carnival of Venice," a beautiful vocal duet, by Misses M. and B. McKnight, who received with hearty applause. The fifth number was a duet by Misses Reverie Melodieuse" and "Postillion d' Amour," by Behr, rendered by Misses A. Paulson and V. Johnston, was a delight to those in attendance. "Ave Maria," by Schubert, sung by a class of ten young ladies, closed part first.

The second part of the entertainment began with the duet "War March of Priests, from 'Athalia,'" by Mendelsson, played in a very artistic manner by Misses V. Crossan and E. Hubbard. Perhaps the two gems of the evening, so far as single performances were concerned, were the second and third numbers in this part. The "Invitation à la Valse," by Weber, and played by Emma Logan, showed no small amount of musical talent, combined with evidences of very careful training. The other gem to which we refer was the "song of the Bee, from La Reine Topaze," composed by Abt, and sung in such an acceptable manner, as to receive the heartiest round of applause accorded to any of the performers. The audience would not be satisfied until the young lady re-appeared and sang, in her peculiarly fascinating style, "Coming thro' the Rye." An instrumental duet, arranged by E. Wolf from "La Fee Duguenois," and rendered by Misses Logan and Keller, was followed in turn by a "Bridal Chorus from 'Lohengrin'," by Wagner, which was sung in an exceedingly acceptable manner by the singing class. And the entertainment, which had been full of good things—music of no mean order, vocal and instrumental, rendered alike creditable to the pupils and to the instructors, was not to be entirely devoid of novelty. And the novelty consisted in the last number on the programme. This was a symphony entitled "A Carnival's Lark," by M. Durst. The instruments introduced were such as, in some cases, to cause the eyes of the spectators to fly wide open in wonder. Miss Nellie Logan presided at the piano, Miss N. Barker sent forth dulcet notes from an instrument called the Cuckoo. Then there was a quartette of fair trumpeters, composed of Misses B. and M. McKnight, S. Fraser and Miss A. Campbell. Miss B. Hogg officiated as drummer on the occasion, and Miss R. Hoblitzell played one of the dalutest of triangles that ever was seen, or heard. Miss Ella Smith, with her gong pipe, and Prof. J. Manning with his violin, completed the novel orchrestra. This medley, as it would seem, brought forth music which was anything but inharmonious.

Altogether the entertainment was highly enjoyable, and reflected very great credit upon the vocal and instrumental teachers, Miss Nicholson and Professor Christiana.

The institution, which is in its second year, is in a very prosperous condition. The directors have been very fortunate in securing the services of such an able superintendent of instruction as is the Rev. Dr. Black, and the faculty is one of the institution, and they may also be congratulated upon the ability and learning which they have combined in the entire faculty. The institution is beautifully located, and in its furnishment and appointments is the most splendid for girls, has not a superior, probably, in the country.

The present school year will end in June, when another soiree is promised, and we sincerely trust we may again be numbered among the guests—If the feast is to compare at all favorably with that of last evening.

FALLING LEAVES.

Death's Record Yesterday.

The garnering of death from among our aged people seems to show no abatement in the activity of the vrelentless reaper." Among the victims yesterday were two of the oldest citizens of Allegheny, whose hours of life were suddenly brought to a close. The first was Mrs. Catharine Netgar, who resided on Spring alley, on Voegtly street, Fourth ward. She was about eighty-nine years of age, and for the past twenty years had been more or less an invalid, although she was enabled to be about her house during the past winter. At an early hour yesterday morning she was seized with cramps, which rendered her unable to move or call for assistance. A short time after she had thus been taken sick a couple of neighbors came to the house, and being unable to gain admission, concluded there was something wrong, which induced them to break open the door, when she was discovered lying on the floor. A physician was sent for, but she was beyond the reach of medical aid, and in a few hours expired.

The deceased was a native of the department of Doubles, France, where she was born in 1783, and in 1828 she came to this country and settled in Allegheny in 1830, where she resided ever since. She was the mother-in-law of Mr. Samuel H. Luty, from whose residence, No. 74 Western avenue, her funeral will take place to-day.

The other victim was Mr. John Henright who expired suddenly yesterday morning at his residence on Craig street, 1st ward, Allegheny. He was about fifty years of age, but enjoyed good health up to the day of his death. The physician who was called in, thought his demise was the result of an attack of appoplexy.

Birmingham Letter List—March 28, 1872.

Alexander J D	Evans W S	O'Connell M
Agnes Gregg	Evans John D	Ferguson O H Jr
Adams Wm	Gilmore Mrs E	Roberts E D
Brown Martha	Garland D W	Borick Maggie
Black Sam	Hammond Eliza	Rhodes Mary
Barclay James	Hamilton C W	Ramsay N P
Barr Wm H	Hoffman John	Borlace E P
Baker L V	Harkins Robt	Richardson John
Brown James	Hall Mary A	Smith F J
Breakiron Louis	Jones Mattie	Shook John
Barcroft Wm	Jones T G	Smith Lizzie
Brown Joseph	Jones James	Sode Christ
Carr Mary	Kelly John	Wilson Maggie
Crawford Ella V	Lang Peter	Strauss P
Campbell Mrs M	King T R	Slegar Frank
Clarke John	Swigert Eliza	Swigert Thos
Campbell Sami	Moffit Wm	Thomas John J
Conrecod M	Moss Robt	Trumper Jas
Clause Henry	Murray Clinton	Trumper Geo
Crouch Ida M	Morgan Charles	Ward Sam
Donovan R C	Morgan M	Walsh Morris
Dowling Mrs	Mitchell A Nesbit	Wilson Wm
Davis John	Meyers Sam	Weaver Albert
Dunlap Jacob Carpenter	McKibben S J	Wilson Maggie
Davis Ed	McVey Robt	Young Robt
Davis T J	McCormick T	
Dr Edward	McDaniel Robt	
Errd J R	O'Brien John	

PHILIP HOERR, P. M.

Where Are You Going

To buy your Carpets this spring? For the benefit of those who are in want of anything in the Carpet line we take pleasure in calling their attention to Messrs. Bovard, Rose & Co., No. 21 Fifth avenue. They have just opened one of the finest stocks of goods they have ever offered to the trade, embracing all grades and styles from the plainest to the famous "Dolly Varden." Their assortment of Foreign and Domestic Brussels embraces as fine styles as can be found in any market. In addition to their *new styles*, they have many of the leading old styles that are so frequently wanted by those who are moving and to find their carpets deficient. Those needing goods in the above line will do well to call on Bovard, Rose & Co., No. 21 Fifth Avenue.

No Mistake About It.

It is always easy to make a statement, but sometimes very difficult to substantiate it. The production of unmistakable proof is what is needed. It is all very well to speak of the popularity of an article which may be offered for sale, but what is needed is unmistakable evidence. Figures alone can furnish this. It is customary with Sewing Machine Agents to indulge in lengthy eulogies of their machines, and glowing stories as to their general popularity. The Singer Machine does not do this. All it has to do is to remind the public that one-third of the machines sold in the country last year were of the Singer make.

Important Move.

The old established firm of John L. Dawes & Brother have removed their paint-shop to 102 Third avenue, where they will be glad to see their old customers and all others wanting house and sign painting. Mr. Guy L. Smith, son, well-known as one of the best sign writers in the country, is now connected with this house, and with the combined talent of G. L. S. and Master John L. Dawes, Jr., those wanting signs of any description can be suited.

Those wishing to see the largest glass sign on this continent can do so at their establishment, 102 Third avenue, two houses below Wood street. MWF.

Jno. Biggert & Son,

Agents of the WEED FAMILY FAVORITE Sewing Machine, request every one in search of a machine, filling every requirement, to call at 116 Market street, and examine the Weed. *Do not be persuaded to buy any machine until you have first examined the Weed.* If we cannot convince you that it is the best machine, of course you need not buy it, and we shall always find pleasure in showing our goods whether we sell or not, we shall esteem it a favor to have you call on us. tf.

Spring 1872.

In counting necessary purchases for the season, do not forget a Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine. 116 Market street. tf.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. James O'Neal was, on motion of the District Attorney, allowed to be settled on payment of costs by the defendant. J. V. Duncan was prosecutor.

William J. Lowrie, charged with disturbing religious worship at Jefferson Chapel, in Jefferson Tp., on Sunday, Dec. 17, John Woodford prosecutor, entered a plea of *nollo contendere*. He was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs.

George Hober and Gotlieb Pfeil, indicted for cruelty to animals, entered pleas of *nollo contendere*. The defendants were charged with having had in their possession two mules which they neglected to feed, and left them in a starving condition.

Wooly Oller, indicted for burglariously entering the Store of Joseph Sulzner on Penn street, was placed on trial. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Robert A. Robinson was tried on an indictment for felonious assault and battery. The defendant it will be remembered, entered the store of Pittock & Co., and attempted to shoot Mr. J. W. Pittock. The jury found a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity.

Jerry Holland, residing on Virgin alley was tried on a charge of selling liquor without license. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

John Moore, Nathan Gibbin and John Stark were tried on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Jerry Holland. The defendants who are the members of Mayor Blackmore's police force were charged with forcibly entering the house of the prosecutor in Virgin alley and arresting him and his wife and child. On trial.

Trial List for Saturday.

Commonwealth vs.

Silas D. Davis,	Bridget Sherlock,
Jas. Kelly,	John Borde,
W. Shafer,	Henry Long,
Robert Neilly,	Oregon Lysle,
Joseph Handlen.	

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The cases of Bartons vs. Black & Co. are still on trial before Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Miller et al. vs. McCloskey, reported on trial before Judge Collier, the jury found for plaintiffs for $1,090.

Sterling Bensall vs. Keys Bros. & Co., was the next case taken up. This was an action on an oil contract. The case was compromised.

[There will be no session of this Court to-day —Good Friday being a legal holiday.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of O'Hara vs Pennsylvania Railroad Company, went to the jury but there was no verdict at adjournment.

Dravo's vs Milliken. This was an action of ejectment for a piece of ground. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff's for six cents damages and costs, to be relieved on payment by Jamuel Milliken to the plaintiff's of the balance due in the purchase of the ground described in the writ, which balance the jury found to be $1,000 and the jury directed the same to be paid within sixty days after this date upon the filing or delivery of a quit claim deed from the plaintiff's M. Dravo, Jno. F. Dravo, Wm. Vankirk to the said Samuel Milliken his heirs and assigns for said lot and premises.

Notwithstanding the fact of to-day being Good Friday and a legal holiday, the Court decided to continue business as usual and set the following cases for trial:

Trial List for To-day.

118. Borough of Sharpsburgh vs Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.

198. Schad vs Meyers.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS

Merchants Bank of Canada vs. T. H. B. Maddocks et al., partners composing the firm of Maddocks & Co., insolvent debtors. This was an argument in a bankruptcy case. The Bank filed a petition against Maddock's in bankruptcy.

The debtor filed an answer denying that any act of bankruptcy had been committed, and alleged that the note upon which the petition had been based was made and given in Stratford Canada, and as payable to the Merchant's Bank of that place; which was out of and beyond the jurisdiction of the United States Courts and beyond the jurisdiction of the courts thereof. A rule was then granted on the debtor to show cause why he should not be adjudicated a bankrupt for want of sufficient answer. It was on this rule that the argument was heard. The decision of the court was not announced.

Equalization of assessments is the matter that is now engaging general attention throughout the city, but it is a disputed point which will cause trouble to purchase the clothing ready-made or custom made at Urling, Felansbee & Co.'s, southwest corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. All the patrons of this firm are satisfied of the equalization of assessments put upon their goods, and the excellence of everything that is turned out from the establishment.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."—DeHann & Co.'s Patent Aluminum Pen is pronounced by all Bankers and Business men of Pittsburgh and all through the United States to be a most desirable article for writing pen than any steel pens manufactured. Beware of imitation. General office 49 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All that is Wanting

To secure comfort and convenience in doing your spring sewing, is to get a WEED Sewing Machine.—116 Market street. tf.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. Soap will never use any other. tf.

MELANGE.

SHERMAN has interviewed the Pope. We are not informed whether he kissed the Pope's toe, but they say he kissed Harriet Beecher Stowe once.

THE artist Bierstadt has been decorated with the Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus, by the Emperor of Russia.

THE funeral services of the late Lyman Beecher were conducted by the Rev. Edward E. Hale, at the Commonwealth Hotel, Boston, Thursday afternoon.

HERR STRAUSS, of Vienna, the famous composer of dance music, has received an invitation to assist at the World's Peace Jubilee to be held in Boston in June.

THE Pennsylvania railroad has a magnificent new official building in Philadelphia. It is one hundred feet by one hundred and ninety, built of Quincey granite, fronting on Fourth street. It is four stories high, and is most elegantly and substantially finished throughout.

PHILADELPHIANS complain that the poisoning of the Schuylkill River by the refuse from slaughter-houses and gas-works is the next thing to cold-blooded murder, inasmuch as its cool killing. An odious comparison is made by a Philadelphia paper, who assures his loving brethern that the only way to clear the water of filth is to use a filther.

JOHN PHŒNIX'S government exploration party, the extravagant outfit of which he describes with such exquisite humor, had an experience in real life in the battalion of troops raised by the Governor of Montana to fight the Indians in 1867. The government is asked to pay the expenses of this little army, and the Inspector-General has examined the items of the account. Among the articles purchased for the use of the troops were tobacco, at $3.50 a pound, tea, $4.50 a pound, dried apples and peaches, fifty cents a pound, buffalo robes, $25, and whisky, at $16 a gallon. The rations of the men cost them considerably more than if the entire party had boarded at the Fifth Avenue Hotel or the St. Nicholas: $4.50 being charged for each man per day—and this, be it understood, not including room, gas or attendance. Indeed, the horses might have boarded at hotels in New York. The cost of forage was for each $3 a day. The cost of clothing for each man was $267, besides his buffalo robe. As the term of service was from one to six months, only one suit was necessary on the average for each man. Allowing $100 for clothing actually needed, the remainder, $107, was probably spent in dressuits, embroidered shirts and Prince Teek necklaces. The Phœnix tells us, in a foot note to the party, that by a curious mistake diamond pins and gold watch-chains were purchased for each man, instead of surveyors' "chains and pins." The Montana officials apparently made a series of similar blunders.

The Mysterious Abdication.

The literary sensation of the hour in Germany is a revelation regarding the "mysterious abdication" of Ferdinand the Fifth in Austria, during the revolutionary troubles of 1848. Baron Helfert, who seems to have been in the secret, now gives it to the world in his recent history of Austria, and it seems to have been a mystery from the very beginning. The Emperor had fled from Vienna to Olmutz to avoid the dangers of the rebellion. Early one morning a mysterious excitement pervaded the old town. Ladies and Gentlemen were hastening on foot and in carriages, to the Archbishop's palace; mounted orderlies were flying hither and thither; regiments of every grade were hastening to a common rendezvous. It was soon discovered that nearly all the members of the Imperial household had arrived in the night, and that the ministers and all the high officers of State were present. No one could divine the cause of this unusual activity—neither the actors nor the spectators. The most experienced men of the capital simply knew that they were ordered to assemble in gala dress in the place at Olmutz, a little after daylight of a December morning. The company represented nearly every department of the government, in all varieties of dress, even to the priestly robes of the high officials of the Church. Anxiety and consternation were on every countenance. Even the Archduke Ferdinand approached the master of ceremonies, begging to know why they were thus mysteriously called together at so unseasonable an hour. His only answer was, that his lips were sealed until events should tell their own story. And thus the fairest princesses of the Imperial Court were kept in the agony of suspense.

The incubus on the company was shown by the ominous silence or painful whispers, and the waiting minutes seemed to be hours. At last, at eight o'clock, the folding-doors were thrown open, and their majesties, the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Archdukes Francis Charles and the present Emperor, Francis Joseph, solemnly entered and took the seats assigned to them. A breathless suspense controlled the assemblage as the Emperor arose, and taking a document from his breast, read as follows: "Weighty reasons have brought me to the irrevocable determination to lay down the imperial crown, which I do in favor of my beloved nephew; his father, my dear brother, renouncing all his rights to the throne in favor of his cherished son."

The Emperor then bade the Minister of State lay before him the necessary documents for signature and ratification by witnesses, after which the youthful successor approached his uncle and knelt before him, in such a state of mental agitation that he could not command his words of gratitude. The abdicating monarch bent over him with his benediction, and then embracing him, uttered the only free words heard during the entire scene: "God bless thee; be honest and God will protect thee. I have acted freely and willingly." Women burst into violent tears, and the eyes of strong men became fountains of tears.—*Scribner's for April.*

OHIO.

TIFFIN has postponed the water works over for one year in order to have fuller light.

MR. HULL, late of the Youngstown *Register*, has purchased the New Lisbon *Buckeye State*.

MR. GEORGE DUGENT was killed, last week, near Loudonville, while assisting in raising a building.

THERE have been 9,871 different persons imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary since it was established.

IT IS announced that Major E. S. Dodd, of Toledo, has become one of the proprietors of the *Ohio Statesman*.

THE Sandusky *Register* says twenty thousand dollars have been paid out of that city for skunk skins in thirty days.

NEW PHILADELPHIA is to have gas works. The papers for the incorporation of the company are now on file at Columbus.

THE Sandusky people are taking active measures to raise the requsite sum of money to grade the road between Fremont and that city.

MR. JOSEPH MCINTYRE, of Troy township, Richland county, died on the 15th inst., aged 78. He was one of the first settlers of the township.

FIVE hundred and twenty-three citizens of Coshocton county have petitioned the Legislature to remove their county seat from Coshocton to Warsaw.

THE FRESHETS are predicted by the oldest inhabitant for this spring. He says we have had them in the spring of 1822, 1832, 1852, 1862. Now for 1872!

A WEALTHY CITIZEN of Cleveland proposes to give, on certain conditions, $150,000 to old-fashioned Christianity" in establishing a Unitarian church and parsonage in that city.

EASTERN Ohio already has ten State officers, and now presents two candidates to the Republican Convention for secretary of State and two for the Board of Public Works.

THE liquor dealers of Columbus are having quite a "crisis." The *